The Maryland Gazette.

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Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
at the Brick Building on the Public Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

☞ Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headache, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chill, worms, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, &c. &c.

Principal Office, 100 *Chatham st. New York.*

THE FOLLOWING *INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS*, are amongst the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 *Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally, or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicine and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.*

CERTIFICATES.

☞ *MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS* of the extraordinary efficacy of *Dr. WM. EVANS'* celebrated *CANOMILE* and *APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS*, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly foetid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

☞ ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by *Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine* in the complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.—*Mrs. Hannah Browne*, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of *Dr. Wm. Evans*. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine, of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 389 Grand st. N. Y.

☞ PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—A perfect cure effected by the treatment of *Dr. W. E. Evans*. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburgh, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months; during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees and ankles; an aggravation of the pain towards night; and for the most part all times from the external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power.—For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it most to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

☞ Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 116 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston sts., afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigour or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; she wept, lamented, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.
Peter Pinckney, Com. of Deeds.

☞ A Letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert, to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself,) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, thro' the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering man.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.

Yours, with esteem,
Sheldon P. Gilbert.

Durham, Green Co., N Y.

☞ *Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.—DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS' STANDING.*—Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The symptoms were—A sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting, and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of langour and faintness; any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the *medicine*. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

☞ *An Extraordinary and Remarkable Cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon.* Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, langour, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symstoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

☞ DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—*Interesting Case.*—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with *difficulty repaired* to the office and procured a package, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure, at Dr. Wm, Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

☞ *A severe case of Piles cured at* 100 *Chatham street.*—Mr Daniel Spanning, of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, *New Jersey*, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

☞ *An Extraordinary Cure* performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Chatham st. N. Y.—Mr. W. W. W. of 160 Eldridge street, was labouring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever, until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed himself under his successful course of treatment, from which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

☞ *REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM*, with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.
WM. SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassau st.

The above medicine for sale by

J. HUGHES,
Druggist, Annapolis.
Also, by G. W. WILSON,
Upper Marlbro'.

January 17. 1y.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker.

A PSALM OF DEATH.

"Dear, beauteous death! the jewel of the just,
Shining nowhere but in the dark,
What mysteries do lie beyond thy dust,
Could we outlook that mark!"

Henry Vaughan.

THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS.

There is a reaper whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

"Shall I have nought that is fair," saith he:
"Have nought but the bearded grain?
Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me,
I will give them all back again."

He gazed at the flowers with tearful eyes,
He kissed their drooping leaves;
It was for the Lord of Paradise
He bound them in his sheaves.

"My Lord has need of these flowers gay,"
The reaper said, and smiled;
"Dear tokens of the earth are they,
Where he was once a child."

"They shall all bloom in fields of light,
Transplanted by my care,
And saints upon their garments white
These sacred blossoms wear."

And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flowers she most did love;
But she knew she should find them all again,
In the fields of light above.

Oh, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
That reaper came that day;
'Twas an angel visited the green earth,
And took the flowers away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN OURANG-OUTANG.

We learn from the Boston Times, that Robert Lincoln, Esq. has just returned from the St. Peter's river, near the head of steam boat navigation on the upper Mississippi, bringing with him a living *American Ourang-Outang, or Wild Man of the Woods*, with two small cubs, *supposed* to be about three months old.

Mr. Lincoln went out to the northwest as agent of the New-York Lumber Company, in July last, with a view to establish extensive saw-mills in the immensely valuable pine lands near the Falls of St. Anthony. In the states of Illinois and Missouri, and the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, there is little or no pine, and the inhabitants are obliged to use oak and walnut for common building purposes, and the labor of working such materials is very great.—Throughout this extensive region, therefore, pine timber is in great demand, at high prices; and this has stimulated the formation the New York company. The Times gives a detail of the operations of the company, which were prosecuted with great success until the setting in of winter. That paper then relates the following particulars connected with the capture of the Ourang-Outang.

"During the winter, Mr. Lincoln and several of the workmen made frequent excursions in pursuit of game, which was very abundant, and their camp was one continued scene of festivity. The Indians brought in large quantities of furs, which Mr. Lincoln purchased for a mere trifle, and lined his cabins with them throughout, which rendered his rude huts very warm and comfortable. The whole party were as hearty as bucks, and appeared to enjoy themselves exceedingly.

About the 15th of January, two of the carpenters who had been in pursuit of a gang of wolves, that had proved very troublesome, came into the camp, and reported that they had seen a huge monster in the forest, on a branch of the Mississippi, having the form of a man, but much taller and stouter, covered with long hair, and of a frightful aspect. They stated that when first seen, he was standing on a large log, looking directly at them, and the moment they raised their muskets, he darted into the thicket and disappeared. They saw him again in about half an hour, apparently watching them, and when they turned towards him he again disappeared. Mr. Lincoln was at first disposed to think lightly of this matter, believing that the men might have been mistaken about the size and height of the object, or supposing it might have been a trick of the Indians to frighten them. He was informed, however, by some of the natives, that such a being had often been seen on the St. Peters, and near the falls of the Mississippi, and they proposed to guide a party of the workmen to a bluff where it was thought he might be found. The men were all ready for an adventure, and arming themselves with rifles and hunting-knives, they started for the bluff under the direction of Mr. Lincoln and the Indian guides. On the way they were joined by several of the natives, and the whole party numbered twenty three.

They arrived at the bluff late on the afternoon of the 21st of January, and encamped in a cave or grotto, at the foot of the hill. Early the next morning, two of the Indians were sent out to reconnoitre, and in about an hour returned, and said they had seen the wild man, on the other side of the hill. The whole party immediately prepared for the pursuit. Mr. Lincoln gave positive orders to the men, not to fire upon him unless it should be necessary in self defence, as he wished, if possible, to take him alive. The Indians stated that although a very powerful creature, he was believed to be perfectly harmless, as he always fled at the approach of men. While Mr. Lincoln was giving his men their instructions, the wild man appeared in sight. He ordered them to remain perfectly quiet, and taking out his pocket-glass surveyed him minutely. He appeared to be about eight or nine feet high, very athletic and more like a beast standing erect than a man. After satisfying himself with regard to the character of the creature, Mr. Lincoln ordered his men to advance. The Indians had provided themselves with ropes prepared to catch wild horses, with which they hoped to ensnare and bind the creature, without maiming him.

The instant the company moved toward the wild man, he sprung forward with a loud and frightful yell, which made the forest ring; the Indians followed close upon him, and Mr. Lincoln and his men brought up the rear. The pursuit was continued for nearly an hour—now gaining upon the object of their chase, and now almost losing sight of him. The trees, however, were quite open, and free from underbrush, which enabled them to make their way very rapidly. Whenever they came very near him, he started forward again with a yell, and appeared to increase his speed. He finally darted into a thicket, and although they followed close and made much search, they were unable to find him.

The then began to retrace their steps towards the place of encampment, and when within about a mile of the cavern, the wild man crossed their path, within twenty rods of the main body of the party. They immediately gave chase again, and accidentally drove the creature from the forest into an open field or prairie.—The monster appeared to be much frightened at his situation, and leaped forward, howling hideously. At length he suddenly stopped and turned upon his pursuers. Mr. Lincoln was then in the advance. Fearing that he might attack them, or return to the woods and escape, he fired upon him and lodged a charge of buck shot in the calf of his leg. He fell immediately, and the Indians sprang forward and threw their ropes over his head, arms and legs, and with much effort succeeded in binding him fast.

He struggled, however, most desperately, gnashed his teeth, and howled in a frightful manner. They then formed a sort of litter of branches and limbs of trees, and placing him upon it, carried him to the encampment. A watch was then placed over him; and every effort made that could be devised to keep him quiet, but he continued to howl most piteously all night. Towards morning two cubs, about three feet high, and very similar to the large monster, came into the camp, and were taken without resistance. As soon as the monster saw them he became very furious—gnashed his teeth, and howled, and thrashed about, until he burst several of the cords, and came very near effecting his escape. But he was bound anew, and after that was kept most carefully watched and guarded. The next day he was placed on the litter and carried down to the mills on the Saint Peters.

For two or three days, Mr. Lincoln says, he refused to eat or drink, or take any kind of food, but continued to howl at intervals for an hour at a time. At length, however, he began to eat, but from that time his howls ceased, and he has remained stupid and sullen ever since. The cubs took food very readily, and became quite active and playful.

Mr. Lincoln is a native of Boston, and some of the workmen engaged at his mills are from this city. He arrived here on Saturday afternoon in the brig *St. Charles, Stewart, master*, from New Orleans, with the wild man and the cubs, and they were all removed from the vessel that evening. By invitation of Mr. Lincoln, who is an old acquaintance, we went down to *his rooms to examine this monster*. He is a horrid looking creature, and reminds us very strongly of the fabled satyrs, as we have pictured them to our own mind. He is about eight feet three inches high, when standing erect, and his frame is of giant proportions in every part. His legs are not straight, but like those of the dog and other four-footed animals, and his whole body is covered with a hide very much like that of a cow. His arms are very large and long, and ill proportioned. It does not appear from his manner that he has ever walked upon "all fours." The fingers and toes are mere bunches, armed with stout claws. His head is covered with thick, coarse, black hair, like the mane of a horse.

The appearance of his countenance, if such it may be called, is very disgusting—nay, almost horrible. It is covered with a thinner and lighter coat of hair than the rest of the body; there is no appearance of eye-brows or nose; the mouth is very large and wide, and similar to that of a baboon. His eyes are quite dull and heavy, and there is no indication of cunning or activity about them. Mr. Lincoln says he is beyond dispute carnivorous, as he universally rejects bread and vegetables, and eats flesh with great avidity. He thinks he is of the ourang outang species: but from what little we have seen, we are inclined to consider him a wild animal, somewhat resembling a man. He is, to say the least, one of the most extraordinary creatures that ever has been brought before the public, from any part of the earth, or the waters under the earth, and we believe will prove a difficult puzzle to the scientific. He lies down like a brute, and does not appear to possess more instinct than common domestic animals. He is now quite tame and quiet, and is only confined by a stout chain attached to his legs.

This is the first creature of the kind, we believe, ever found on this continent. It was to be expected, however, that in penetrating the remote recesses of the new world, monsters would be found, and great natural curiosities brought to light; and it has been a matter of surprise to many that so little of the marvellous has been discovered. But we cannot tell what the wilds of the Northwest, the shores of Lake Superior, the regions of the Rocky Mountains, and the vast territory of the Oregon, may yet bring forth.

It is Mr. Lincoln's intention to submit these animals to the inspection of the scientific for a few days, in order to ascertain what they are, and after that to dispose of them to some person for exhibition. Mr. Lincoln himself will return to the Saint Peters in the course of two or three weeks.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
April 25 2 tm.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 20th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Robert Welch of Ben. and Edmund Claggett, Executors of the last Will and Testament of William H. Woodfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William H Woodfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 20th day of April, 1839.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
EDMUND CLAGETT, } Ex'rs.
April 25. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 23d, 1839.

ON application by petition of Alexander Duvall, Administrator of James Armiger, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Armiger, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1839.

ALEXANDER DUVALL, Adm'r.
April 25. 6w.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, May 2, 1839.

At a meeting of the Corporation held on Friday evening last, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be printed for the information of the citizens.

Whereas, application has been made to this Corporation by the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, for permission to locate its road through such of the streets of this City as may be hereafter determined on, and to use its locomotives over such road: And whereas, it may be deemed expedient to grant the permission—

Therefore Resolved, That the said Company be and it is hereby authorised, to locate its road through any of the public streets, and to use its locomotives over such road.

Resolved, That Messrs. Pinkney, Johnson and Bryan, be a committee to obtain information in relation to the use of locomotives thro' other towns.

Resolved, That the first of the aforegoing resolutions be considered at the meeting of the Corporation on the third Monday of May next, and that it be published in both the newspapers of the City, and in hand bills, for the information of the citizens.

By order,

GABRIEL H. DUVALL,
Clerk Corporation.

April 25, 1839.

From the National Intelligencer.

ROBBERY AT THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.

Our attention was painfully attracted by reading in the Globe of Wednesday afternoon the following:

"We understand that Mr. ORME, a teller in the Bank of the Metropolis, took fifty thousand dollars from the bank. The suspicions of the Cashier being awakened by appearances, he counted the money, and, discovering the deficit, charged the Teller, who confessed every thing, and pointed to the person who had it in possession, Mr. GOODRICH, a clerk in one of the Departments. Mr. G. was arrested and the money recaptured."

The circumstances of this robbery, which was the general and almost exclusive subject of conversation in this city during last Wednesday, were, as far as we have been enabled to collect them from the most authentic sources to which we had access, as follows:

Mr. DENNIS G. ORME, a teller in the Bank of the Metropolis, very respectably connected, and inheriting a handsome patrimony, having not been in attendance at the bank at the usual hour last Tuesday morning, and from his conduct on the previous day in absenting himself for some time from the counter, and appearing during the morning to be slightly inebriated, suspicion was excited in the mind of Mr. George Thomas, the cashier, that all was not right, and his teller's account being compared with the cash on hand, it was quickly discovered that there was a deficit of not less a sum than fifty thousand dollars. Immediately on this discovery being made, it was communicated by the Cashier to General Van Ness, the President of the bank, and the Directors. The former, though indisposed, went to the house of Mr. Orme (who was said to be sick in bed) and obtained an interview, in which, after stating to Mr. Orme the deficit in his cash, the President used every argument he could think of to induce Mr. Orme to account for the deficit, and to say what had become of the money. But all in vain, Mr. Orme persisted in denying what had become of it.

After this interview, Mr. Orme accompanied General Van Ness to the bank, and was again closely interrogated by the President and some of the Directors, when he still persisted in denying all knowledge of the deficit, and of the way in which the money had been disposed of, until the Marshal of the District of Columbia being introduced, and process having been served for the amount of the deficit, the defaulting clerk made a confession that *he had taken the fifty thousand dollars and given it to Mr. A. W. Goodrich*, a clerk in the War Department.—This confession was made rather late on Tuesday evening. It was then thought advisable to arrest Mr. Goodrich, and he was soon afterwards discovered by the Deputy Marshal at a Refectory, and conducted to the Directors' room, where, in the presence of Mr. Orme, on being told by Gen. Van Ness that he had the 50,000 given to him by Mr. Orme, and the latter having confirmed this statement, he (Goodrich) admitted that he had the money, and taking a large roll of bank notes out of his pocket, gave them up, saying, "There is the money." Having obtained the money, it was counted by the Cashier, who found that it amounted to the sum of $49,800—two hundred dollars only being deficient. After some little conversation between the President of the Bank and Mr. Orme and Mr. Goodrich, in order to obtain the $200 still deficient, the President agreed, at the request of Mr. Goodrich, that the bank would dismiss all further proceedings for the recovery of the money, and Mr. Orme and Mr. Goodrich were allowed to depart.

On Wednesday, however, about noon, an affidavit having been made before Justice Thompson, warrants were issued in the name of the United States against Dennis G. Orme and A. W. Goodrich, charging the former with feloniously taking and carrying away the sum of $50,000, the property of the Bank of the Metropolis, and the latter with receiving that sum of money, knowing it to have been stolen.—Both warrants were placed in the hands of H. B. Robertson, who, in a short time, arrested Goodrich; Dennis G. Orme could not be found after a long and patient investigation of the charge against A. W. Goodrich, in the presence of the President of the Bank and the Cashier, who were witnesses for the United States, (the District Attorney being also present, and Mr. J. H. Bradley, being also counsel for Mr. A. W. Goodrich,) the magistrate required the accused to give bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at the next Criminal Court for the county of Washington; which bail having been given at 10 o'clock at night, Mr. Goodrich was discharged after being under examination about five hours.

It is only just to add, that Mr. Goodrich, in his defence, denied that he had received or obtained the money with any criminal intention; that finding Orme in a frolic, and crazy, as he could be proved to be, when under the influence of liquor, he had merely kept the money until Orme got out of his frolic; and that he was prevented from returning the money to the bank (which he sincerely regretted,) through the fear that he might do Orme some injury with his employers, and in the hope that he would speedily get right again. Goodrich also said that he had searched for Orme during the day in his usual haunts, but could not find him.

Two or three witnesses were called, who testified that Mr. Dennis G. Orme, when intoxicated, was "almost crazy," and excited in a most unusual and extraordinary manner. One of them swore she saw him on Monday night, somewhat intoxicated, with a large roll of bank notes carelessly in his hat, and acting very strangely at the time.

Since writing the preceding notice, (which we have detailed more than usual, as well to gratify intense public curiosity as to correct erroneous representations of the case,) we understand from good authority that Mr. Dennis G. Orme intends to surrender to the civil power, and give bail for his appearance to answer the charge against him.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

THE NEW INDIAN EMPIRE.

Probably no event has occurred in the progress of our country, since the establishment of the Federal Government, more interesting in itself, or fraught with more important consequences, than the settlement of the native tribes beyond the western limits of the Union. There are now in the territory set apart by Congress for their permanent residence, about 95,000 Indians belonging to 22 separate tribes, and speaking as many different languages. About 20,000 of the whole number belong to tribes native to the soil. But the estimate does not include the wild Indians of the prairie or the mountains, or those residing north of the Missouri, or around the sources of the Mississippi, as all of these are without the limits of the Territory.

The average breadth of the Territory is something over 200 miles, and its length about 600. It contains an area of about *eighty millions* of acres of the public land, and is healthy, well watered, sufficiently timbered, and a great deal of it remarkably fertile, and is well adapted for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Lead ore, iron ore, coal, and salt springs have been discovered in it. And it is said that all who reside there, are well pleased with their situation.

Some few of these, the Chocktaws, the Chickasaws, the Cherokees, have, to some extent, written laws for the internal government of their respective tribes. The Delawares are about imitating their example. With these exceptions, the whole of these 95,000 Indians divided into upwards of 20 tribes, who speak different languages, and many of whom entertain for each other mutual hereditary animosities, have for their government no international law. It is manifestly both the duty and the policy of our Government to provide against the consequences of this critical state of things. And it was with that view that the Senate once passed a bill for a Territorial Government, to be framed by a convention of the tribes themselves, requiring only that the Superintendent or Governor should be appointed by the President and Senate, and that the laws should be approved by the President, and providing for the appointment by the Indians of one Indian delegate to Congress. We trust the subject will be resumed and successfully prosecuted at the next session of Congress.

A RELIC OF ANTIQUITY.

Mr. R. S. Prescott, of this city, in ploughing the field, in what is called the Yorkshire Quarter, a few rods from the Derby Turnpike, a few days since, turned up from a deep furrow, an ancient silver coin, of about the size of a half dollar, which on being cleansed, was found to be in good preservation. It is covered with Hebrew characters, (as we are informed, not having seen it,) and bears the date of 1197—consequently must have been coined upwards of 640 years ago. It is a mystery how it came there, as the land is in a suburb of the town, was never built upon, and for many years was not cultivated. We hope some learned antiquarian will give us a correct description of it.

[*New Haven Herald.*

Reported for the N. Y. Daily Express.

EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL CASE.

Mr. Coroner Wheeler, was yesterday called at No. 538 Houston street, to view the body of a young mechanic named James Ridner, aged 18 years, who died suddenly yesterday morning.

It appeared, from the testimony adduced on the examination, that the deceased had been for some two years past complaining of a pain in his ear; that he had therefrom frequent discharges, supposed to be occasioned by what is termed a "gathering in the head."

For the last three months, he had been able to attend to his business, with the interruption of about three weeks, during which time he had a slight attack of the old complaint. He however recovered, and continued in his usual health till Tuesday of last week, when he was so severely attacked by pain in his ear, as to be obliged to keep his room. Dr. Hoyt was called in, who on examination, ascertained that a polypus had formed within his ear, and he advised the young man to apply to the Infirmary, and have it removed. This, the patient did not however do, but sent for Dr. Blackeman, who on Sunday last performed an operation, and removed the polypus. The operation caused much pain at the time, but afforded eventual relief, and he was supposed to be fast recovering.

Excepting some occasional returns of the pains, he grew better, till four o'clock yesterday morning when his mother was awakened by him who he told that the pain had fallen with great violence into the back part of his head. She bathed his head with volatiles, and as he became easier, she left him. In about half an hour she returned, and found him dying. Doctors Post, Blakeman, and F. A. Caldwell, made a post mortem examination of the body, and found, on examining the skull, that an abcess of immense size had formed in the brain, which occupied almost the entire of the middle left lobe, and being in size fully equal to a hen's egg, and which had even perforated the bone of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

There are four hobbies in Agriculture.—Baden Corn in Illinois, Sugar Beets in France, Rohon Potatoes in Massachusetts, and Morus Multicaulis every where.—[*Newark Daily Adv.*]

This mania occasionally gives rise to amusing mistakes:

An unfortunate gentleman of this city lately purchased some young plum and cherry trees which were placed in his office for a few hours. He was nearly driven to distraction by every visiter exclaiming on his entrance "What! Morus Multicaulis!"—and "What! the Mulberry fever!" His previous habits had placed him above all suspicion of insanity, and he is now regarded with universal distrust.

On this subject, the Memphis Enquirer contains the following curious correction: "In our last number, the reader must have noticed a singular mistake. For *mutatis mutandis* we were made to say, *morus multicaulis!!*"—*N. Y. Amer.*

From the Charleston Courier, April 22.

BRILLIANT METEOR.

On Saturday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, while walking along East Bay street, our attention was arrested by an extraordinary flash of light, as brilliant and intense as the most vivid lightning, casting a broad but momentary illumination over the scene. We were at first, too much startled and dazzled to detect the cause of the brilliant phenomenon, but on turning round we saw a luminous streak of serpentine form, athwart the North Eastern part of the heavens, some thirty feet in length, and five or six inches in width, fading from the view, and changing from a bright flamelike colour to a dull yellow, and assuming the form of a crescent before its entire disappearance. Not facing the proper direction, we did not see the Meteor as it shot through the firmament, but from its volume of light it must have been of immense size. The streak of light was visible for at least a minute.

A DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.

A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, writes from Sullivan County, New York, under date of the 22d:—"On Saturday morning, at half past 8 o'clock, Mr. Robert M. Smiley, being insane, made an attempt to murder his wife and child with a bush hook. He was prevented from injuring them by his youngest sister, being present and holding him back by his coat, until his wife made her escape with the babe, about eight weeks old. He then turned upon his sister, and cut off one of her arms, and inflicted several wounds upon her head, which resulted in her death in less than 24 hours after they were inflicted. This affair is the more to be regretted, because of the former good reputation of Mr. Smiley, and those with whom he stands connected."

FATAL RENCONTER.

The Natchitoches Herald says:—"A fatal rencontre occurred near Clontierville a few days since between Breville Perot, and a working man named Sam. The latter in a vaunting manner drew a pistol and challenged any person who would fight with him. Perot accepted it and advanced within about three paces of the other, pistol in hand. They fired together, Perot was shot through the heart; dying instantly. The other received the ball in his abdomen, of which wound he survived only a few days."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The committee on the Judiciary in the N. Y. Assembly, have reported against the petitions asking for the passage of a law abolishing capital punishment in all cases. They say,—"The conclusion, so far as human reason can fathom and discern the correspondence of motive to action, is, to your committee inevitable, that any relaxation of the existing penalty of death for murder aforethought, would be but a disguised premium for its more frequent occurrence."—*Jour. Com.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.

The New York Gazette mentions the death of a young man named George Washington, at the Broadway House, on Tuesday evening, under the following circumstances:

Mr. Martin, the proprietor, had recently closed the billiard room, and had removed the gas pipes to a lower room, adjoining the bar room, intending to have them put up there. While they were lying there on the floor the deceased took up one of the pipes, and observing some obstruction in it, he applied his mouth to the end with the hope of blowing it out, but no sooner had he done so, than an explosion ensued as loud as the report of a musket; a blue flame issued from the pipe, which marked the door, and the room was instantly filled with a dense smoke. On entering the room, the deceased was found lying on the floor, the blood gushing in streams from his mouth and nostrils. The accident was at first attributed to spontaneous combustion, but as the deceased was a temperate young man, this idea was abandoned. Medical assistance was promptly procured, but the deceased only survived a few hours, suffering the most intense agony. When it is considered that the gas pipe was entirely disconnected with any metre, the manner of this death may be considered truly extraordinary.

FROM FLORIDA.

A letter to the editor of the Savannah Georgian, dated Gary's Ferry, E. F. April 20, notices the arrival of Gen. MACOMB at that place, and says he is empowered to treat with the Indians, allowing them to remain in the territory within prescribed limits. The letter adds:—"As soon as they become aware of this, it is thought that the war will be at an end. They are rather tired of it. They have been prevented from making their crops of corn, and their ammunition is nearly exhausted."

General Macomb was expected to leave the Ferry shortly for Fort King, more in the interior of the Indian country. Five companies of the 2d Dragoons were to leave ere long for the North; Head Quarters, Baltimore. All of the 4th Artillery, save one company, Capt. Harvey Brown's, have left for the North.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial.

AUBURN, April 22d, 1839

You will have seen by the papers of this place, that we are full of excitement in relation to the prison. Lyndes, it is said, has sent in his resignation, to take effect on the first of June. This I believe to be the case, but nothing will satisfy the public but his immediate removal from the prison. S. B. Dennis and Joseph L. Richardson, two of the inspectors, have resigned their offices, and the opinion is that Mr. Hoskins will immediately do so. Galen O. Weed, one of the keepers, was on Thursday bound over on the charge of assault and battery committed on a convict. You will recollect that he was previously under bonds on a charge of perjury—he will be tried in May.

A PERVERSE WAGONER.

Josephus Pickens, of Middleborough, Mass. was ordered on Saturday last, by the United States District Court, sitting at Boston, to pay $5, and costs amounting to $100, for obstructing the transportation of the mail. It was proved that he was driving a loaded ox team in the road leading from New Bedford to Boston, when the mail stage overtook him, and asked him to turn out, which he would not do, saying the road was his and he would keep it! Finally, the stage passengers had to get out and hold him while the driver got the stage by his team.

In excavating the bank of the Potomac on the Virginia shore, opposite this place, for one of the abutments of the Dam for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at the depth of about 20 feet, we understand a rock was found that had been drilled and evidently filled ith powder, as if intended to be blasted. How long since this must have been done, will never be known.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

A SHOCKING MURDER.

Mrs. Keziah Simmons, of Wood county, Ohio, murdered her husband by severing his head from his shoulders by a single blow of an axe. She was displeased with him for having removed from Knox county.

MILK AND WATER.

Those who wish to know to what extent they are imposed upon by their milk-men, can learn by adopting the following suggestions by a correspondent of the Boston Times:

"Take a tumbler—across it lay two small sticks, as large as a quill—on these sticks place a tumbler say two-thirds full of milk. This is tumbler above tumbler——the lower one being empty and the upper full, or nearly full. This done, take a piece of linen or cotton, one and a half inches wide, sufficiently long to reach from near the bottom of the inside of the upper tumbler, in which is the milk, to an inch or two below it on the outside, letting the end hang into the lower tumbler. This forms a perfect syphon. All the water in the milk will run off into the lower tumbler. It will look white, to be sure, from having run through the milk, but it will be water—pure water!"

EXTRAORDINARY COWS.

Great efforts are made in some sections of the country to improve the breed of horned cattle and horses, but too little attention is paid to prime milch cows. Why a farmer or any other person should be willing to keep an unproductive animal, when a far more productive one would cost no more for its support, is a wretched species of political economy. The value of a piece of ground is in proportion to its products, and the actual worth of a cow is predicated upon the quantity and goodness of the milk she yields. Therefore it is the worst folly to feed a poor animal at the same expense required to support a good cow. The original outlay may be more, but in the end the increased yield will greatly augment the owners profits. Mr. Colman's Second Report mentions some superior cows in Berkshire, some of which probably can be equalled in Hampshire. Mr. S. D. Colt of Pittsfield has a cow whose milk yielded 193 pounds of butter in 148 days.—Mr. Merril has one which gives 30 beer quarts daily. Mr. Fenn of Stockbridge has a cow, 9 years old, which has produced in one week 17 lbs. 9 oz butter, besides milk and cream used in the family. Wm Dewey of Alford has a cow which has produced for some time 14 lbs. of butter a week. Mr. Stephen Willard of Stockbridge has a cow which produced in 321 successive days, 331 lbs. of butter. Mr. Ashton of Ashfield, owns a cow whose product for less than 8 months last year, was 303 pounds o' butter. None of these animals had extra feeding.—*Northampton (Mass.) Courier.*

From the New Orleans Courier, April 19.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to a merchant of this city for the following interesting particulars of Mexican news brought by the U. S. brig Consort, from Vera Cruz.

On the 6th April, a fire broke out in the Custom House at Vera Cruz, which was consumed, with more than 1000 packages of valuable goods; also other houses adjacent.

It appears that the French squadron had not sailed, as it was by the aid of the French sailors and engines that the fire at Vera Cruz was finally conquered.

Gen. Mexia was on the 7th of April within 15 miles of Vera Cruz, at the head of from 1000 to 1500 men. It was believed in Vera Cruz that the Mexican garrison would join him, and that the city would soon be in his possession.

Another account says that the greatest consternation prevailed at Vera Cruz among the inhabitants and merchants, who feared the town would be put under contribution.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, April 22.

IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.

The arrival at the Balize of the U. S. brig Consort, has brought advices from Vera Cruz as late as the 10th inst. the day of her sailing. By letters received by her, we learn that a fire broke out in the Custom House of Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. by which merchandise valued at a million of dollars was destroyed. Among the property consumed, was one thousand packages of goods belonging chiefly to German and English merchants. Admiral Baudin sent a detachment of sailors to the succour of the inhabitants, and it was chiefly by the aid thus furnished that the flames were at last extinguished.

The castle of San Juan de Ulloa was delivered up by the French to the Mexican authorities on the 9th inst. An express reached Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. bringing intelligence that Gen. Mexia, with 1000 men, was marching on the city, on his way from Tuspan, and had reached within the distance of 15 miles. Great consternation prevailed among the inhabitants, who supposed that the garrison would join the invaders, and their city thus fall into the possession of an enemy. In the following letter, addressed to the Collector of this port, very interesting particulars are stated.

Consulate of the U. S. of America,
Vera Cruz, 8th April, 1839.

Sir,—I have the honour to communicate the gratifying intelligence that the castle of "San Juan de Ulloa" at this place, and which for some months has been in possession of the French, was yesterday restored to the Mexicans.

The troops of Vice Admiral Baudin, commanding the naval force of the French for the Gulf of Mexico, evacuated this fortress at an early hour yesterday morning, when the government troops under command of Gen. Herrero, resumed possession, under a display of the national flag, and the discharge of artillery, and in which the public and private armed vessels of all nations in port, (save the French) united in salutes of gratification.

The French commander has withdrawn his frigate the Neirade, with a part of his fleet, to "Green Island," a short distance without the harbour, and where for the present they are at anchor. The remainder of his naval force is, for the most part, still at Sacrificios. It is understood that he intends quitting the coast in the course of a few days, and also that her Brittanic Majesty's force is likewise soon to depart for the north.

An express, it is said, arrived here this morning from the capital, by which it is stated that General Mexia, at the head of a force of 1000 men, more or less, left Tuspan on the 2d inst. with the intention of making a descent upon this town, and is now hourly expected to show himself.

Should the report prove true, and he have courage enough to attack the town, I have no hesitation in saying that he will meet with a warm reception. The troops so far as I have seen, appear in good condition, and commanded by gallant and experienced officers, and who, I have the best reason to believe, will make good their defence, and faithfully discharge their duty to themselves and country.

Among the many calamities that seem of late to have befallen this city, I have to notice this time the conflagration of the Custom House, a fine and spacious building, with all its contents. —It took fire by some unknown cause in the course of last night, and at daylight was found to be almost wholly in flames, and has continued to burn throughout the greater part of the day.

The loss to the mercantile community, the foreign merchants principally, is heavy, and cannot be estimated at less than half a million of dollars, and the building itself is valued at nearly the same. The French, English and Germans, having merchandize there, are said to be the heaviest losers. I am not aware that any citizen of the United States has suffered seriously by the disaster.

The U. S. brig Consort, Wm. H. Gardner, Lieut. Com't. by which I forward this, carries away about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000) for account of our friends at

your city, and at New York, and with which I hope he may arrive in safety.

I have the honour to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. BURROUGH.

James W. Broodlove, Esq.
Collector of the Customs, New Orleans.

STILL LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The Captain of the barque Tinamara, who left Vera Cruz on the 13th inst. reports that the French fleet, (including Admiral Baudin's ship,) excepting five vessels, were to sail from Vera Cruz on the same day, touching at Tampico and Havana. The English squadron still remained watching the movements of General Mexia's troops, who were reported about fifteen leagues north of that port—the British Commodore's ship Madagascar, having taken on board the specie and valuables of British subjects and foreigners of any nation who desired that their property should be thus protected, in case the federal party should land and attack the city.

The loss by the destruction of the Custom House, had been ascertained to be $1,500,000, which would principally fall upon French and German merchants.

A Conducta from the interior had arrived on the 12th, with $3,000,000—its destination unknown.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Silvie de Grasse, Capt. Weiderboldt, arrived at New York on Monday from Havre, via Plymouth, England. Capt. W. sailed from Havre on the 19th of March and from Plymouth on the 25th. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser are indebted to Capt. Weiderholdt for the London Chronicle of March 24th and Plymouth papers of 23d.

H. M. ship Winchester, of 52 guns, is ordered to be commissioned at Chatham for the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey Captain John Parker is to be his captain.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered five new engines for war steam ships, one of which, to be named the Cyclops, is to be of 1300 tons burthen and carry 26 guns—the largest armament yet placed on board a steam frigate, in any navy.

The following paragraph is the conclusion of an article on the late boundary troubles, in the London Weekly Chronicle of March 24. It affords an indication that the passage of the "war bill," as it has been called, would not be regarded as a very portentous event in England.

The Congress, however, was expected not to separate, (the session being upon the point of ending) without providing for the opposite alternative, by placing large resources at the disposal of the President, to be used in the event of any attempt on the part of Great Britain, to take military possession of the territory in dispute. We see no reason to fear this, as Sir John Harvey, in the midst of great provocations, on the part of Governor Fairfield, has evinced a temper, and a moderation, which will ensure his ready acquiescence in the arrangement sanctioned by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox.

Captain Harvey and the officers of the Malabar have subscribed for a silver tea and coffee service, to be presented to Mr. Joseph Wightman, of Three Rivers, Nova Scotia, in acknowledgment of the important service rendered by him to the Malabar, when she struck on the rocks of Cape Bear, Prince Edward island, on the 19th of October. Mr. Wightman went off to the ship in a small open boat, and piloted her to a place of safety.

STILL LATER.

The packet ship George Washington, Capt. Holdredge, arrived at New York on Monday, having left Liverpool on the 29th March. We annex the items which the papers furnish.

The Liverpool steamer arrived out on the 25th; same day, Scotland, Charleston, Superior Scotland, Wm. Cary and Chieftain from Philadelphia.

There has been no ministry yet formed in France—it is said that the King has so great a personal dislike to Thiers that he never will be in the Cabinet.

HYMENEAL.

Married, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on Tuesday morning, the 16th ult. by the Rev. Joseph Muenscher, WILLIAM A. M. BROOKE, Esq. formerly of Prince George's county, Md. to MARY, daughter of Dr. John Ridgely, late of Annapolis, Md.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the subscriber living on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road about six miles from Annapolis, on Sunday last the 21st April, a dun coloured *MARE*, with a black stripe down her back, and a black mane and tail, about six years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, trots and canters. A reward of Five Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said Mare to me, or leave her at Mr. Leonard Igleharts.

DANIEL DOROTHY.

April 25. 3t*

AN ELECTION

Will be held at Butler's Tavern, on the *first Monday in May next*, for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to manage the affairs of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, organized at that place, for the ensuing year, agreeably to the constitution of said company. The members, and all other persons friendly to the association, are requested to attend. The polls will be opened at 8 o'clock, A. M. and closed at 12 o'clock, M.

CHARLES HODGES, Sec'y.

March 28.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore a Daily and Tri-Weekly Paper to be called the

BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

The Post and Transcript will be devoted to Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Literature and News.

I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrines of DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANISM, which constitute the fundamental elements of our social and political system. As this declaration imports, on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the "strict constructionist" school, maintaining that the action of Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently oppose the measures of those, who by a loose interpretation of this MAGNA CHARTA of our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unchecked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which no relief can be found but in despotism.

Among these schemes, regarded as of obviously dangerous tendency, is that of a National Bank, which, however harmless or useful it might be in the full strength and unanimity of the republic, would, in a period of danger,—its branches penetrating every part of the country, and in the words of Jefferson, "acting by command and in phalanx,"—have power to interpose serious and alarming obstacles to the operations of government.

The assumption of the right to impose a tariff beyond the duties necessary to supply the constitutional wants of government; the appropriation of the public money upon schemes of internal improvement, and the interference of government with the domestic institutions of the States, particularly with the institution of Slavery, will be equally opposed as encroachments upon the constitution and upon the rights of States.

The liability of the Banks to periodical convulsions, and their inability to comply, at all times, with the conditions upon which they are employed by the Treasury, as evinced by the suspensions of 1837, render the measure of dispensing with their agency in conducting the fiscal operations of Government one of obvious necessity. The Post and Transcript will therefore advocate the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, as a measure calculated to relieve government from the contingencies to which its connection with Banks renders it liable—one which will insure stability and uniformity in its fiscal action, and reduce the potent influence of the Executive over a league of deposite Banks, to the *mere power of appointing the few officers necessary to* carry out the system. But while the Treasury System will be supported as a judicious fiscal measure, Banking Institutions will not be opposed. On the contrary their interests—with such checks as are calculated to secure the object of their creation, will be supported as essential to the prosperity and advancement of the country.

Such is the outline of the doctrines for the advocacy of which the new paper is to be commenced, and to the defence and vindication of which the Editor pledges his best support. They are the doctrines of the present administration; and as their continuance and efficiency depend much upon the energy and zeal of those to whom the important office of carrying them into effect is entrusted, the paper will zealously advocate the re-election of *MARTIN VAN BUREN* to the Presidency, as one who has proved himself eminently qualified to uphold and defend them and insure their unembarrassed action. It is believed the Post and Transcript will not be found an unworthy co-adjutor of the democratic paper already engaged in the cause in this city.

On the subject of State politics the paper will advocate a judicious reform, consonant with the spirit and principles of our republican institutions. Aware of the great caution and deliberation with which this subject should be approached, it will nevertheless fearlessly advocate such changes as our own experience has convinced us to be necessary, or such as the history of other States in the confederacy has taught to be wise and salutary.

The all important subject of Internal Improvement will be earnestly pressed upon the public attention; the great necessity of a vigorous prosecution and early completion of the great works in which the State is already so deeply interested, will be urged as positively necessary to preserve unimpaired the public faith and to secure the true and permanent prosperity of our City and State.

II. *COMMERCE*.—The commercial department of the paper will be attended to with the utmost care, and no effort will be spared to render the information relative to foreign, domestic and local markets, and the general state of trade, full and satisfactory.

III. *AGRICULTURE*.—This important subject will receive more attention than has usually been paid to it in similar publications; and besides detailing facts of importance to the farmer and planter, it is intended to discuss the principles of agricultural economy and to claim for the husbandman that station as a citizen and an important producing agent, to which his independence and labours entitle him.

IV. *The ARTS*, both fine and mechanical, will have their appropriate department, and such discussion will be entered into as will tend to evolve the true principles upon which both are founded and to foster the efforts of native genius and skill rather than of foreign ingenuity.

V. *LITERATURE AND NEWS*.—The Post and Transcript will aim at nourishing a sound and pure literary taste, and at the same time will endeavour to equal the best of its cotemporaries in judicious selections and in the promptitude, accuracy and extent of its general intelligence, foreign and domestic.

The first number will be issued in the course of the present month, after which it will be regularly continued. It is desirable that the names of subscribers be returned as speedily as possible to the Publisher.

TERMS.—The POST AND TRANSCRIPT will be of the largest class of newspapers—the DAILY at $8, and the TRI-WEEKLY at $5 per annum, payable in advance, unguaranteed in the city.

☞ All letters must be addressed to S. P. SKINNER, Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others, must be post paid.

April 25, 1839.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

Symptoms. The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

Causes. A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses,) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen is a frequent cause.

Treatment. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York; also by

J. HUGHES, Annapolis.

THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

These Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, and obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthful state.

These Pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, *that old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing, and not* (as too many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) *a source of misery and abhorrence*

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thro' the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses of the **Herb Pills**, always *remembering* that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; *these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution*, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccup, Sea Sickness; Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chillness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by *an occasional dose of the Herb Pills*.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life: and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulations, and thus strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, *should never be without a supply of the Herb* Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

DIRECTIONS.

Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills are to be taken in the morning and night, when the Stomach is foul or the Bowels costive, sufficient to operate twice or three times. The dose may be from three to twelve, or more, night and morning.

General Depot for the sale of the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, 100 Chatham st, New York.

The following are among many cures performed by the superior efficacy of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills:

Liver Complaint, five years standing.

Mrs. Phebe Morris, of North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last five years with Liver Complaint, was completely restored to health by the use of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills*. Symptoms: habitual costiveness, total loss of appetite, constant pain in the right side, great depression of spirits; could not lie in bed only on the right side, disturbed sleep, dimness of sight, urine high coloured, pain under the right shoulder blade, languor, lassitude, with other symptoms indicating a disordered state of the Liver.

She was attended by three of the most eminent physicians, but found only temporary relief, until she procured some of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills*, which effectually relieved her of all the above distressing symptoms, and says she is perfectly cured.

Dyspepsia, five years standing.

Mr. John Sutherland, of 608 Water street, had been severely afflicted with dyspepsia for five years, with the following distressing symptoms: sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, faintness, palpitation of the heart, great distress at the pit of the stomach after eating, great fullness, acrid eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation, heartburn, disturbed rest, frightful dreams, flying pains in the chest, side, and back, costiveness, dislike for society or conversation, great lassitude upon the least exercise, and completely unable to attend to any business. Had applied to many eminent physicians, but could find no relief, and despaired of ever being cured. Was advised by a friend to make use of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pill*, the first dose of which gave him great relief, and by persevering in taking the pills, according to the directions, for six months, was perfectly restored to health and the enjoyment of his family and friends.

Dyspepsia, eight years standing, cured by the use of the celebrated Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Captain J. Davis, of the ship William, was labouring under the following symptoms, viz: violent pain in the stomach after eating, great pain in the head, vomiting up all his food, heartburn, dizziness, violent palpitation of the heart, great nervous irritability, spasms, great langour, costiveness, and so debilitated as to be unable to attend to any business; could find no relief until after he commenced using Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, *from which he found great relief in a few days*, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured, and recommends every person similarly afflicted, to immediately commence using the Herb Pills.

Cure of Nervous and Bilious Affection.

TAKE NOTICE.—Mr. Elias Shafer, of the town of Westerlo, county of Albany, was for above 27 years troubled with a nervous and bilious affection, which for 7 years rendered him unable to attend to business, and during the last three years of his illness was confined to the house. His symptoms were dizziness, pain in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, want of appetite, &c. After expending during his confinement, nearly three hundred dollars, without obtaining any permanent relief, he by accident noticed an advertisement of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, and was consequently induced to make a trial of them, After using them about a fortnight, he was able to walk out; in four months he could attend to business, and considered his disease entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr. Shafer himself; there can, therefore, be no deception.

ELIAS AMBLER.

For sale by *J. HUGHES, Annapolis.*
Also, by *S. W. WILSON, Upper Marlbro'.*

January 17. 1y.

☞ DR. WM. EVANS, proprietor of the newspaper called "The Doctor," hereby particularly requests all Proprietors and Publishers of Newspapers who send their papers to his office, to direct them to the Editor of "The Doctor," No. 100, Chatham street, New York.

April 25.

THE subscriber is authorised by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne-Arundel county, containing about

200 ACRES,

and if desired, a sufficient number of Slaves for the cultivation of the land. The Farm has on it a Quarter, Tobacco House, Corn House and Stable, all in good repair. The Farm has a sufficiency of wood land to furnish fuel for the occupant, and timber for repairs of the fencing and houses. There is also a good Meadow. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are well disposed and capable servants.

The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,

January 24. Annapolis.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company,

April 6th, 1839.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of Five Dollars on each share subscribed is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 1st day of July next, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of August, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share *on or before* the 1st day of September, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of October, and a further payment of Five Dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid as before stated on or before the 1st day of November next.

By order,

N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

April 1.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the firm of *Dubois & Weems* will be dissolved after the first day of May next. Persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence will be granted after the within mentioned date.

DR. ALBERT G. WELCH,

HAVING concluded his labours at the University of Maryland, informs his friends that he has returned to Annapolis, and resumed the practice of *Physic and Surgery*, and offers his professional services to his friends and the public. He may always be found at his residence near the Government House.

February 14.

SHERIFFALTY.

AT the friendly solicitations of a number of the Voters of Anne-Arundel County, the subscriber is induced to offer his services as a Candidate for SHERIFF of said County, and will endeavour so to discharge the duties, if honoured with their confidence, as to give satisfaction.

JOHN S. SELBY.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 20th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Robert Welch of Ben. and Edmund Clagett, Executors of the last Will and Testament of William H. Woodfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William H Woodfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 20th day of April, 1839.

R. WELCH, of Ben. } Ex'rs.
EDMUND CLAGETT, }

April 25 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 23d, 1839.

ON application by petition of Alexander Duvall, Administrator of James Armiger, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Armiger, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1839.

ALEXANDER DUVALL, Adm'r.

April 25. 6w.

I know of no pursuit in which more real or important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its Agriculture.

WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE

SIXTH VOLUME OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL,

of Albany.

IN presenting our subscription for the sixth volume of the Cultivator, the Conductor avails himself of the opportunity of tendering his thanks to the gentlemen, whose voluntary exertions have given to this paper a circulation almost unprecedented in our country—and particularly to the numerous correspondents whose communications have enriched its columns. We respectfully invite the continued co-operation of both classes, as an efficient mode of promoting useful improvement, and advancing the prosperity of our country. The plan and price of the Cultivator will remain as they are; but as the publication can only be sustained by a large circulation and prompt payments, much will depend upon the voluntary aid which we expect, and upon the subscriptions being promptly paid in advance.

The *Cultivator* will continue to treat of the science of agriculture, to furnish instructions for the best models of practice in all the departments of husbandry, in horticulture, and other rural affairs, and to give useful lessons for the improvement of the young mind. The Conductor will endeavour to render it a *present help*, and a volume of *useful reference*, to all who have the ambition to distinguish themselves in rural labours and rural improvements—to help themselves and to benefit society

To meet the public demands, we have published a new edition of our four first volumes, which may be had, stitched, at 50 cents per vol.

☞ All papers stopped at the end of the volume, in February, unless the subscription is renewed.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the late N. C. Dare and R. H. Battee, under the firm of Dare and Battee, expired by limitation on the 31st of December 1838. The subscriber being duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm, requests all persons indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

R. H. BATTEE.

R. H. Battee having associated with him Wm. L. Lowe in the Commission and Grocery business, will be continued at the old stand No. 3, Light-street Wharf, under the firm of

BATTEE & LOWE.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions of law and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology: but these do not meet the *present* necessity. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is *now* needed; and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "*The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany.*"

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on *Education*, (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the *Medical Treatment of the Insane; on Jurisprudence; on Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy.* On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical:* for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to divest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.—A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. *Such* correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—we *must*, in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our FACTS we pledge ourselves shall be *bona-fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter*, as liberal a compensation per *printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. No error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations; from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. *The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany* will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum for a single copy; $5 (*current in* Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To *Clergymen* and *Theological Students*, single copies will be furnished at $1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year*, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be *invariably*, required IN ADVANCE.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but *postage must, in every case, be paid.*

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the EDITOR of the Am. Phren. Jour., care of A. WALDIE.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

☞ Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as *agents for* this Journal.

August 23.

$20 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Pig Point, on Monday morning last, a Negro Boy named *Washington*, about 18 or 19 years of age. He had on when he went away, a pair of domestic pantaloons and roundabout, the former green, and the latter black; he also took with him a grey cloth coat. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high; thick lips; not very black. He is supposed to be making his way for Annapolis or its neighbourhood. I will give the above reward for his apprehension, and secured so that I get him again.

March 21. BENJ'N. McENEY.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,
March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of John Pumphrey, Administrator de bonis non of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

JOHN PUMPHREY, Adm'r. D. B. N.
March 14. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Alexander Randall, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Claytor, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Claytor, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

ALEX. RANDALL, Ex'r.
March 21. 6w.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent.* It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four* to *six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good *reading* cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than *twofold* accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,
ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

NOTICE.

Some time during, or directly after, the late war with Great Britain, *John D.* or *Wm D. Turner*, then a lad, was brought from Norfolk, Va. by a Gentleman, to this place. If said Turner is yet living, he will hear of something much to his interest, by calling on the Editor.

I know of no pursuits in which more real or important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its agriculture.
WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION
TO THE
SIXTH VOLUME OF
THE CULTIVATOR,
CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL,
of Albany.

IN presenting our subscription for the sixth volume of the Cultivator, the Conductor avails himself of the opportunity of tendering his thanks to the gentlemen, whose voluntary exertions have given to this paper a circulation almost unprecedented in our country—and particularly to the numerous correspondents whose communications have enriched its columns. We respectfully invite the continued co-operation of both classes, as an efficient mode of promoting useful improvement, and advancing the prosperity of our country. The plan and price of the Cultivator will remain as they are; but as the publication can only be sustained by a large circulation and prompt payments, much will depend upon the voluntary aid which we expect, and upon the subscriptions being promptly paid in advance.

The *Cultivator* will continue to treat of the science of agriculture, to furnish instructions for the best models of practice in all the departments of husbandry, in horticulture, and other rural affairs, and to give useful lessons for the improvement of the young mind. The Conductor will endeavour to render it a *present help*, and a volume of *useful reference*, to all who have the ambition to distinguish themselves in rural labours and rural improvements—to help themselves and to benefit society

To meet the public demands, we have published a new edition of our four first volumes, which may be had, stitched, at 50 cents per vol.

☞ All papers stopped at the end of the volume, in February, unless the subscription is renewed.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

January 31.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,
March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Rhelittah Bourke, Administratrix of Tobias Bourke, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Tobias Bourke, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

RHELITTAH BOURKE, Adm'x.
March 14. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,
March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Joseph M. Tate, Administrator of Lewis Robinson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

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JOSEPH M. TATE, Adm'r.
March 14. 6w.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the late N. C. Dare and R. H. Battee, under the firm of Dare and Battee, expired by limitation on the 31st of December 1838. The subscriber being duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm, requests all persons indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

R. H. BATTEE.

R. H. Battee having associated with him Wm. L. Lowe in the Commission and Grocery business, will be continued at the old stand No. 3, Light-street Wharf, under the firm of

BATTEE & LOWE

JOURNAL
OF THE
AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY
AND
RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that *Silk* may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution, J. S. SKINNER, postmaster, of Baltimore, was invited to become the editor of the work, and has consented to do so—*so far as* may be consistent with the strict performance of his public duties.

In the course of the discussions which took place in the Convention, all the difficulties which have been encountered, and which may yet be apprehended, in the prosecution of the *silk culture*, as a great branch of American industry, were fully considered; and the result was an universal conviction that, now, in the words of the resolution, 'Silk may be grown in the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export.' The suitableness of our soil and climate to the growth and health of the worm, and the trees which supply its food; the capabilities, the habits, and the genius of our people for conducting the business through its whole process, and the price of American labour as compared with that of silk-producing countries, all were fully canvassed, and the most sceptical became satisfied. The fact is, that our unrestrained freedom in the entertainment and discussion of various and discordant doctrines, religious and political, has imparted to us, as to our English ancestry, an omniverous appetite for knowledge, and a capacity to learn in a few years what cannot be acquired in *ages*, where all is dull conformity and routine of thought and of action! Thus has it happened in manufactures as in other things; American ingenuity, unrestrained by prejudice or law, has triumphed over difficulties apparently insurmountable! How long, may it be asked, after our first cotton spindle was put in motion before Yankee 'Lowells' were sold at a profit *in China?* So will it be with *silk*. The only question is as to *how long it shall take us?* With a monthly journal to concentrate and diffuse every ray of floating light on the subject, it was the opinion of the Convention that we may realize and enjoy, in our *own day*, the boon which indolence and want of concert may procrastinate, but which *nothing* short of Turkish apathy can finally defeat.

Let all then who may feel any concern as cultivators, manufacturers, or venders of *silk*, or as patriots willing to offer suitable occupation and bread to the unemployed and the helpless, come forward in support of a work to be faithfully and honestly devoted to these objects of private happiness, and of national independence.

Though SILK, and every thing connected with its production; and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *agriculture, horticulture*, and *rural* and *domestic economy.*—Hence, the adjunctive title '*Rural Economist.*'

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid *before the work* is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see *Silk* added to the list of *American Staples*; and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

Baltimore, January, 1839.
February 7.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis $2 50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing $2 50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 26.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCIV. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1839. NO. 19.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

☞ Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chillness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

Principal Office, 100 *Chatham st. New York.*

THE FOLLOWING
INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS, are amongst the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 *Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally, or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicine and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.*

CERTIFICATES.

☞ *MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS* of the extraordinary efficacy of *Dr. WM. EVANS'* celebrated *CAMOMILE* and *APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS*, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly fœtid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

☞ ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by *Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine* in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.—*Mrs. Hannah Browne*, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of *Dr. Wm. Evans*. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine, of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 389 Grand st. N. Y.

☞ PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—A perfect cure effected by the treatment of *Dr. W. Evans*. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburgh, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months; during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees and ankles; an aggravation of the pain towards night; and for the most part all times from the external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power.—For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

☞ Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston sts., afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigour or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; she wept, lamented, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.
Peter Pinckney, Com. of Deeds.

☞ *An Extraordinary Cure* performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Chatham st. N. Y.—Mr. W. W. W. of 160 Eldridge street, was labouring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever, until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed himself under his successful course of treatment, from which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

☞ A Letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert, to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself,) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, thro' the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering man.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.

Yours, with esteem,
Sheldon P. Gilbert.

Durham, Green Co., N Y.

☞ *Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.—DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS' STANDING.*—Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The symptoms were—A sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting, and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of langour and faintness; any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

☞ *An Extraordinary and Remarkable Cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon*, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, langour, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

☞ DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—*Interesting Case.*—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure, at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

☞ *A severe case of Piles cured at* 100 *Chatham street.*—Mr Daniel Spanning, of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

☞ *REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM*, with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.
WM. SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassau st.

The above medicine for sale by

J. HUGHES,
Druggist, Annapolis.
Also, by *G. W. WILSON,*
Upper Marlbro'.

January 17. 1y.

POETRY.

From the London Metropolitan.

STANZAS TO SPRING.

BY MRS. CRAWFORD.

Oh! 'tis pleasant to look to the coming spring,
While the winter winds are blowing;
When the flowers shall bud, and the sweet birds sing,
On the bough into beauty growing;
When the snowdrop, pretty nun-like flower,
And the violet, dainty fairy,
Like a maiden coy, in her wintry bower,
And the primrose sweet and chary,
Above the withered leaves shall show—
Oh! then is the time through the woods to go.

Oh! I love to watch the blackbirds run
Through the glades in their plumage glossy;
And the squirrel, so frolic and full of fun;
And the sparrow, so bold and saucy,
That comes, like a sturdy beggar, to get
Our alms from the bird we cherish;
The robin so sacred to all, the pet
Of our childhood, that must not perish
For lack of the refuse crumbs that lie
At our lattice, to catch the sweet bird's eye.

Did you ever mark in the moonlight hour,
Or in the sunshine brightly glowing,
The chesnut tree, ere a leaf or flower
On the russet boughs were showing?
When embalmed in the gum that nature spread,
To protect the embryo blossom,
The tree, as it lifts its regal head,
Is more brilliant than beauty's bosom,
In the jewelled blaze of her court-day wear,
Or her diamonds that flash in her glossy hair.

I've watched that tree in the moonlight cold,
As it shone in its gem-like glory,
And thought of the legends we read of old,
Of Aladdin's wond'rous story;
And in sooth it seemed, as if magic fays,
With their tiny hands, were spreading
A thousand lamps in that bow'ry maze,
For some gay court fete or wedding.
And I fancied I heard their golden strings,
And the rush of a myriad of fairy wings.

Oh! 'tis sweet to indulge in a fairy dream,
When the soft moon shines above us,
And the aged woods and silver stream
Are as friends that know and love us.
But the dream of life is a long, long dream,
And so chequered by joy and sorrow,
That the sun that smiles in his evening beam,
May arise in storms to morrow:
But the holy winter of age shall bring
The joys of a long, and eternal spring.

THE SABBATH.

The world is full of toil,
It bids the traveller roam,
It binds the laborer to the soil,
The student to his home—
The beasts of burden sigh,
O'erlooded and oppress—
The sabbath lifts its banner high,
And gives the weary rest.

The world is full of care.
The haggard brow is wrought
In furrows as of fixed despair,
And check'd the heavenward thought,
But with benignant grace,
The Sabbath's chastening tone
Drives money-changers from the place,
Which God doth call his own.

The world is full of grief,
Sorrows o'er sorrows roll,
And the far hope that brings relief
Doth sometimes pierce the soul,
The Sabbath's peaceful bound
Bears Mercy's holy seal,
A balm of Gilead for the wound
That man is weak to heal.

The world is full of sin,
A dangerous flood it rolls
The unwary to its breast to win;
And whelm unstable souls,
The Sabbath's beacons tell
Of reefs and rocks below,
And warns, though gay the billows swell,
Beneath are death and wo.

There is a world—where none
With fruitless labor sigh,
Where care awakes no lingering groan,
And grief no agony.
Where sin, with fatal arts,
Hath never forged her chains,
But deep enthroned in angel hearts,
One endless Sabbath reigns.

L. H. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST NATURED MAN IN THE WORLD.

The following amusing soliloquy of Mr. Lentner Salix, is from that inimitable work "Charcoal Sketches," by Joseph C. Neal:

"The last time Salix was seen in the busy haunts of men, he looked the very incarnation of gloom and despair. His coat had gone to retrieve his necessities, and he wanderd slowly and abjectly about, relieving the workings of his perturbed spirit, by kicking whatever fell in his way.

"I'm done," soliloquized he, "partnership between me and good nature is this day dissolved, and all persons indebted will please settle with the undersigned, who is alone authorised. Yes, there's a good many indebted, and its high time to dissolve, when your partner has all the goods, and spent all the money. Once I had a little shop; ah! was'nt it nice!—Plenty of goods and plenty of business. But then comes one troop of fellows, and they wanted tick—I'm so good natured: then comes another set of chaps, who did'nt let bashfulness stand in their way a minute, they sailed a good deal nearer the wind, and wanted to borrow money, I'm so good, natured; and more asked me to go their security. These fellows were always very particular friends of mine, and got what they asked for! but I was a very particular friend of theirs, and could'nt get it back. It was one of the good rules that wont work both ways; and I some how or other was at the wrong end of it, it would'nt work my way at all. There's few rules that will, barring subtraction and division, and alligation; our folks alligated against me that I could'nt come to no good. All the cypherin' I ever could do, made more come little, and little come to less; and yet as I said afore, I had a good many assistants too.

"Business kept pretty fair; but I was'nt cured. Because I was good natured I had to go with 'em frolicking, tea partying excursioning, and for the same reason, I was always appointed treasurer to make the distribution; when there was'nt a cent of surplus revenue in the treasury, but my own, it was my job to pay all the bills. 'Yes, it was always "Salix; you know me"—"Salix, pony up at the bar, and lend us a levy." "Salix always shells out like a gentleman." Oh! to be sure, and why not?—now I'm shelled out myself: first out of my shop by old *renditiumi exponas*, at the State House—Old *fieri fash'us* to me directed. But they did'nt direct him soon enough, for he only got the fixtures. The goods had gone out on a burst long before I bursted. Next I was shelled out of boarding house; and now (with a lugubrious glance at his shirt and pantaloons) "I'm nearly shelled out of my clothes. It's a good thing they can't shell me out of my skin, or they would, and let me catch my death of cold. I'm a mere shell fish—an oyster with the kivers off."

"But *its always so*—when I was a little boy they coaxed all my pennies out of me, coaxed me to take all the jawings, and all the hidings, and to go into all sorts of scrapes, and precious scrapes they used to be. I wonder if there is'nt two kinds of people—one kind that's made to chaw up and t'other kind that's made to be chawed up by one kind?—cat kind of people and mouse kind of people! I guess there is—I'm very much mouse myself."

"What I want to know is, what's become of me—I've spent all I had in getting my eddication. Larnin' they say is better than houses and lands, I wonder if any body would swop some houses and lands with me for mine! I'd go it even and ask no boot. They should have it at prime cost; but they wont and I begin to be afraid I'll have to get married, or list in the marines. That's what most of the people do when they have nothing else to do."

FIRST DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The Boston Mercantile Journal gives a summary of Mr. Smith's Lecture on the claims of the Northmen. The following extract will be read with interest, as it intimates the evidence on the subject:

Mr. S. commenced by alluding to the prejudices which all men naturally feel, in favour of the truth of that which they have been taught as true from their earliest infancy. This is applicable to the case of Columbus's alleged discovery of America in 1492. The truth of this, as the *first discovery of America*, has been so long and generally received, that it requires strong evidence to show that the credit of first discoverer does not belong to him. Mr. S. proceeded to state, however, that, although it may have been generally unknown that this country had been visited by Europeans before the time of Columbus, the fact had not been unknown to those who had paid closer attention to the subject. He mentioned three separate works (and stated that many others exist) which have been published upwards of a century, in Europe, in which the facts have been mentioned. One of these was printed at the University of Oxford in 1716, so that the account of these early discoveries is no new-fangled theory as has been represented by some. The works of Adam of Bremen, who lived and wrote in the 11th century, and whose work (published in 1629) is well known, were quoted by Mr. S. in which this country, its situation and produce, are distinctly mentioned, and the Dance or Northmen referred to as authorities. Mr. S. then alluded to the documents on this subject which have recently been published by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians at Copenhagen. He showed the ignorance of the actual contents of these documents existing even among those who profess to have examined them, stating the fact of an individual of considerable eminence in the literary world, having asserted that the Northmen were accidentally driven to these coasts at some time between the years 1000 and 1021, whereas they clearly show that these coasts were first visited in the year 986, and continued to be visited, not accidentally, but for the express purposes of exploration and commerce from that date during a period of nearly 400 years——that dwellings were erected here—stays of some years at different times made here—and of all probability, more permanent colonies established, while the birth of one individual (in the present State of Rhode Island) particularized, whose descendants are at this day in existence, among whom the well known sculptor, Thorwaldsen, is one. Mr. S. alluded to the character of the documents which establish the fact of these early discoveries. They are of two kinds—first, manuscripts of an age not long subsequent to the first alleged visit of the Northmen, and whose authenticity there can be no doubt; many of these are antecedent in date to the later recorded visits of the Northmen. Second, monuments remaining in the countries thus visited, and which were the handiwork of the Northmen themselves.

Mr. S. proceeded to give an outline of the narratives contained in these ancient manuscripts, which, as those narratives (being published only in the original Norse dialect, with Danish and Latin translations,) must be inaccessible to the great majority of those interested in the subject, was peculiarly interesting.—It would be impossible to give even an abstract of these details. It must suffice to say that this country was first seen by Biarne Heriulfson, in 986, and it was subsequently visited for the express purpose of exploration, by Leif and Thorwald, the sons of Eric the Red, who had a few years previous discovered and settled in Greenland. In 1007, Thornfinn Karlsefne left Greenland with 160 companions, (nine of whom, however, soon returned,) with the express design of forming a settlement in this country, bringing with them all kinds of live stock for the purpose. Though we are informed of the return to Iceland of Thornfinn and some of his companions, (not, however, until after a residence here of upwards of 3 years,) yet no account is given of the return of the remainder; and it is probable that they formed a permanent settlement here, since an account is given, in other documents, of the visit to this country, called by the Northmen, Vinland, of Bishop Eric, in 1121, which could hardly have been made with any other purpose than that of performing Episcopal offices here.

Vinland, to which all these accounts refer, was the present *New England*. The southern parts of this country was likewise visited by the Northern traders, and it appears that a constant intercourse was kept up between that part and *Ireland*, for a long period. It was called *Huitramanna land*, (*White Man's land*,) or *Great Ireland*, because the inhabitants were whites, and supposed by the Northmen to be of *Irish* origin.

From the Knickerbocker.

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

I remember vividly the circumstances of *her* departure. Consumption had already done its powerful work. Unlike many who are smitten with the disease, she preferred to die in the bosom of her family. Why should the stag, pierced to the heart in its own thickets seek refuge in the deeper glades, to bleed to death? It is a wrong idea, this, of searching in a land of strangers for health which is "clean gone forever." How many are thus yearly cut down in the midst of their wanderings! In some desolate chamber, they lie in the agonies of death. No soft hand presses their brow; no familiar voice whispers in the ear; no cherished friend performs their funeral obsequies. Death is indeed bitter, under such circumstances, being without its usual alleviations. It is a sweet consolation to die at home:

"On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires!
Even from the tomb the voice of nature cries,
Even in our ashes live their wonted fires."

There is something dreadful, yet beautiful, in consumption. It comes stealing on so softly and so silently. It comes, too, in the garb of mockery and deception, and clothes its victims in beautiful garments for the grave. The hectic flush, the snowy brow, the brilliant eye; who could believe that these were death's precursors, the signet of the conqueror! It invests the patient with a preternatural patience and sweetness under suffering, keeping alive, at the same time, in her breast the illusion of hope.—Even in her moments of keenest suffering, she looks forward to days of returning happiness; and while the worm is for ever preying at the core, and her slender form becomes each day more feeble and attenuate, she hails before her a gilded prospect, and the mind and spirits are buoyant with the thought. But when the final struggle has at last commenced, how sublime is the spectacle! To behold the immortal mind so calm, so tranquil, and so triumphant; waxing brighter and brighter, while the tenement which contains it is but a poor fleshless skeleton; to behold the eye beaming with undiminished lustre toward the objects of its affection, until the soul at last bursting the charnel vault which has too long confined it, takes one triumphant bound. Then is the body still and silent. The feather is unruffled by the breath, and the glass retains its polish; for dust has returned to dust again, and the spirit unto God who gave it.

It was a tempestuous night. The rain poured down in torrents. The lightnings gleamed luridly. At midnight, I entered the apartment. A solitary taper gleamed dismally on the hearth. The forms of those in the room appeared like gloomy shadows, flitting to and fro. A stifled sob, and the ticking of a watch on the table, were the only sounds; and they struck like a barbed arrow to my heart. I observed her hand beckoning. Her head was raised with pillows. A smile shot from her glazing eye. She essay-

ed to speak. I bent down my head with eagerness, to catch the last whisperings of her voice. There was a pause. She made signal to those above her to repress their emotions, as they valued her last legacy. The sobs ceased the groans were scarcely audible, and the tear stood still upon the cheek of the mourner. "Ah! that is kind,' she began in a voice as soft as music. Nature must have her course. The fountains of grief were too full. They burst the barriers which prudence would have fain erected, and poured forth in a torrent, sweeping all before them. A cry, long, loud, and piercing, filled the apartment. She cast back a look of sorrowful reproach.

She arose in the couch. A paroxysm of coughing seized her. She writhed for a moment in convulsive agonies, and then fell back upon the pillow. A gleam of lightning, bright, dazzling, appalling, shot through the casement. She was DEAD! "Let us pray!" exclaimed the reverend pastor; and with one accord the assembly knelt, while, at the noon of night, he offered up a fervent prayer. It was short, but clothed in the poetic language of the scriptures. It spoke of the silver cord being loosed, and the golden bowl being broken. It was finished. We arose from our knees, cast one look at the emaciated form of the departed, and left the apartment.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, May 9, 1839.

At a meeting of the Corporation held on Friday evening last, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be printed for the information of the citizens.

Whereas, application has been made to this Corporation by the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, for permission to locate its road through such of the streets of this City as may be hereafter determined on, and to use its locomotives over such road: And whereas, it may be deemed expedient to grant the permission—

Therefore Resolved, That the said Company be and it is hereby authorised, to locate its road through any of the public streets, and to use its locomotives over such road.

Resolved, That Messrs. Pinkney, Johnson and Bryan, be a committee to obtain information in relation to the use of locomotives thro' other towns.

Resolved, That the first of the aforegoing resolutions be considered at the meeting of the Corporation on the third Monday of May next, and that it be published in both the newspapers of the City, and in hand bills, for the information of the citizens.

By order,
GABRIEL H. DUVALL,
Clerk Corporation.

April 25, 1839.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

The following is the law against betting on elections, enacted at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to make any bet or wager on any election or elections, to take place in this State; and any person or persons offending against this act, shall be liable to indictment in the County Courts of this State, if the offence be committed in any county, and in Baltimore City Court, if the offence be committed in Baltimore city, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be collected as other fines.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That all fines collected under this act, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the benefit of the school fund of the State.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That every deposite of money hereafter, in any part of the State as a wager or bet upon *elections* in this State or elsewhere, shall be forfeited and paid over to the Levy Courts or County Commissioners of the county, for the use of primary schools in said county.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday by the Rail Road line, who alleged that he came a passenger in the Steam Ship Liverpool, which arrived at New York on Monday, and that he was charged with despatches to the British minister at Washington. He proceeded to Washington in the evening cars.

DEATH OF A PIONEER, PATRIOT AND SOLDIER.

We regret to learn from the Chillicothe Gazette of the 2d inst. that Gen. DUNCAN MCARTHUR, formerly member of Congress from and Governor of Ohio, died at his residence, Fruit Hill, near that city, on the 28th ult. in the 68th year of his age.

From the Trenton State Gazette of May 3.

METHODIST CONFERENCE IN NEW JERSEY.

This body closed its session day before yesterday, having been together since Wednesday of last week. The subject of Manning Force's running for Congress, last year, was brought up. The Rev. gentleman frankly declared, with expressions of his sincere regret, that he should not have accepted the nomination, had he been aware, at the time, that a rule existed discountenancing such conduct.

A resolution passed, the last morning, declaring that any clergymen who should hereafter become a candidate for the legislature to Congress, would receive the general disapprobation of the conference. Mr. Force voted for this resolution. We take pleasure in saying that Mr. F's deportment throughout these proceedings was worthy of a christian.

The next annual conference for this state will be held at Burlington, and commence on the 15th of April, 1840.

From the Baltimore Post.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES.

We regret to see in an evening print of this city an illiberal and unjust insinuation against the Governor of this State for the act of clemency exercised towards the individuals concerned in the assault upon Messrs. Stewart and Willis. It is well known that these cases were tried before different juries, and although the offence charged in each case was the same, the verdicts rendered varied essentially, making a corresponding difference in the degree of punishment awarded by the court necessary. The act of the Governor goes to equalize the several sentences; and where, as in these instances, the facts were not such as to warrant a punishment in one case that is not equally deserved in others, the exercise of the executive power to make the punishment uniform is not merely justifiable but worthy the highest commendation.

Again, similar offences, and of equally aggravated character have been repeatedly committed in this city, and in no instance within our recollection, has the amount of punishment awarded been so great as in these;—usually nothing more than the imposition of a trifling fine and a short imprisonment in the common jail. And although, as is well known, we are no advocate for mistaken clemency in the administration of justice, yet we believe that to be effective, its administration must be uniform, and that this sudden stride from the accustomed leniency of our courts to the severity of the sentences under consideration, affords ample justification for this exercise of the executive power.

The print we allude to, should, moreover, have some sense of modesty noticing this subject, when the fact of the frequent exercise of the pardoning power and the constant interference with criminal trials by writs of nolle prosequi by the Whig Governors of Maryland, have been so notorious as to render it a state reproach throughout the country.

HANCOCK, Washington Co. May 2, 1839.

Our little community were frightened from their propriety, about seven o'clock last evening, by an explosion in Mr. Rush's store.

It appears that an open keg of powder was placed under his counter; two customers wished to see some goods, upon which he snuffed his candle with his fingers and dashed the burning snuff towards the ground—it alighted in the keg—the powder instantly ignited and blew up the building. Poor Rush is mortally wounded. His children have their arms and legs broken, and the two purchasers are dreadfully mutilated—their clothes were burning on them some time before the ruins could be cleared to extricate them; fears are generally expressed now (noon) that they cannot recover. The *scite* of the building is a perfect chaos.

I have been in the British army and seen some blow ups, but considering the means this is the worst.

I am not conversant with the laws of this State, but full well know that in all well regulated communities in Europe, no dealer is allowed under heavy penalty, to keep any quantity of loose powder in any portion of his establishment except the upper story. If this rule had been adhered to here, this unpleasant announcement would not have fallen to my pen.

S.

P. S. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now perfectly navigable to Dam No. 6, but the *boats* are like angel's visits, and its banks are more *stable* than was expected, considering the location in a rough limestone country. S.

Extract of another letter, dated

HANCOCK, May 2, 1839.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, we were suddenly alarmed by a tremendous explosion that shook the whole building terribly, and soon we ascertained that Daniel Rush's store had been blown to atoms. The old part is completely demolished, and the new part which has just been fitted up for a dwelling, is so shattered that it will doubtless have to be taken down.—His goods are so much damaged by fire, water and dirt, that they will scarcely bring more than one-fourth of their value; but all this is nothing when compared to the human suffering that has resulted from the explosion. There were fourteen persons in the building at the time, six of whom are dangerously wounded—some with legs, others with arms broken, and all with their faces scarified in a shocking manner. Daniel Rush and two journeymen shoe makers are not expected to live.

Three of Daniel's children are among those seriously injured, but the youngest child miraculously escaped unhurt. It was in the cradle, and those who first arrived at the scene of ruin and distress, saw its little hand above the rubbish, and on removing the fallen timber, they found that the cradle had preserved the child from being crushed to death. Mrs. Rush, Daniel's father and mother, John Craig, Murphy Pool, Mr. Kingsly and son, are all more or less injured. Every body seems to be in a state of gloomy amazement—wonder, curiosity and astonishment prevail—numberless conjectures as to the cause of the explosion are afloat, but nothing definite in relation thereto can be obtained, for those who were in the *store* when the unfortunate event took place, are too much injured to say any thing about it.

G. W.

On Saturday evening, our city was disturbed by a riot on the hill. It arose, we learn, from a quarrel between some white and colored men, and ended in pulling down two or three tenements occupied by colored people. We understand that during this last part of the disgraceful business, a colored child was killed. The Mayor and police at length arrived and put a stop to the riotous proceedings. Several of the ringleaders were arrested and committed. The owner of the property injured has laid his bill before councils for the amount of damage sustained. We sincerely hope that we shall never again have occasion to notice such proceedings.—*Pittsburg Adv.*

THE CHINESE ARMY.

The Canton Register intimates that although the Chinese Army nominally amounts to 1,700,000 men, yet, for the most part, it exists only on paper. It says, "If any body might inquire about the actual number of China's warriors, we should request him to divide the above by 100, and the quotient will not be far from the truth. With the exception, however, of the guardians of the frontier, the whole mighty host consists of men of peace, who are always in garrison and act the part of the thief catchers and fill similar honourable offices."

ARMED STEAM SHIPS.

The intelligent Paris correspondent of the New York American, in his last published letter, says—

As the notions of Americans in this capital on American concerns may not be wholly unwelcome to you, I will venture to express another. We cordially greet and approve Mr. Buchanan's motion in the Senate, for building one or more steam ships of war. The value of them has been minutely studied and ascertained by the principal naval powers of Europe; all of whom are engaged in increasing their maritime forces. The United States should be at least equally provident. You are aware that many steamers employed in the packet service of France are armed with very heavy guns, and therefore always available for the purposes of war. England will not neglect this powerful arm of defence and attack. Heed will, I trust, be given in the United States, to the chapter on the present condition of the British navy, which Sir John Barrow has appended to his "Life of Lord Anson." It is there established that the British navy is now stronger in every respect, heretofore in time of peace. His estimate of our maritime force puts us indeed far behind. Already, the British war steamers are not few. Let us be prepared to defend our coasts and harbors, by a timely use of the abundant means at our disposal.

STEAMBOAT GLASGOW.

We find in the St. Louis Bulletin of the 26th April the following particulars of the destruction by fire of the steamboat William Glasgow:

The Wm. Glasgow, Capt. Littleton, on her passage from Pittsburgh to this port, while in the Mississippi about 15 miles from the mouth of the Ohio, on Tuesday last took fire in the hold, and was consumed to the water's edge. Such was the rapid progress of the flames, that nothing was saved, but a trifling amount of baggage by a few of the passengers and the books of the clerk's office.

There was on board, at the time, upwards of a hundred passengers, consisting chiefly of emigrants, destined for Illinois and Missouri.—Many of these emigrants had with them considerable sums of money lost in specie $3,500; and the whole amount is conjectured to be not less than $15,000 besides furniture and other property. In truth many families are literally beggared. The steamer—North Star—which arrived here this morning, bringing the above intelligence,—succeeded, at great risk to itself, in rescuing a number from the burning wreck, and brought to this place about one half of the passengers, some of whom are in a very destitute and pitiable condition. The Glasgow had on board two hogsheads and some kegs of powder, which fortunately did not explode, until the persons on board had made their escape.

The confusion and trepidation of the passengers no doubt in this case as in all similar ones occasioned a needless abandonment of property—and, we are pained to add—the loss of one, if not two lives. A German named Henry Brink, in the desperation of the moment, leaped into the water and perished; leaving a widow and two children.

The captain and a portion of the passengers remained behind; without, however, the faintest prospect of recovering any thing, as the fire and explosion have completely annihilated both boat and cargo.

The Mobile Register has the following explanation from the captain of the schooner Andrew Jackson, elicited by the paragraph which we copied a day or two since from a New Orleans paper;

A statement appeared in the Register of Saturday evening, copied from a New Orleans paper, in relation to me and my vessel, the schr. Andrew Jackson, which is incorrect in several material particulars.

It is not true that my vessel is now, or has been *sequestered*, as stated in that paper. The facts are these: Being in Tampico, I was offered by an agent of Gen. Pedraza, a charter of $62 50 per diem, twelve day's pay to be received in advance, to load with munitions of war and carry troops—destination unknown. The same terms were offered to four other American vessels, viz: the Creole, Francis Amy, Tensaw and Jane. I positively refused to accept the charter *on any terms*, as did each of the other vessels;—we were then given to understand distinctly, that if we would not accept the charters, we should be forced to, and threats were used to compel us, which left me no alternative. I accordingly took on board arms, provisions, troops, &c., and sailed for Tuspan,—at this latter place the troops were landed, and I was left with the guns, &c. on board without any orders. My crew who had shown much discontent at the service in which we had been impressed, now showed evident signs of *mutiny*:—Had I been otherwise inclined, I had no alternative but to obey their wishes which were peremptory, and after having been 14 days in this employ and 8 days at sea without any orders, and riding in an open roadstead, having parted my cable and lost my anchor, I left this compulsory service and set sail for Mobile.—Here I have voluntarily surrendered to the Collector all that I had on board belonging to the Mexican faction. More full particulars are set forth in my *protest*, registered on my arrival here.

JOHN M. MELDRUM.

The mutineers of the Braganza have been found guilty, in the United States Circuit Court, New York, of the murder of Captain Turley. The evidence disclosed the most horrible barbarity and cruelty on the part of these wretches.

SUICIDE OF ONE OF THE BRAGANZA PIRATES.

We learn from the New York American, that Joseph Van Bruggen, one of the Braganza pirates, convicted a few days since, hung himself in his cell, between midnight and dayligth on Friday morning. The ingenuity shown by this person under the circumstances was surprising. He first tried to use the ticking of his straw bed, but finding that it was old and weak, he tore up his blanket and twisted the shreds into a rope, then breaking away a bar from his bedstead, or bunk, he fastened one end of his rope to the middle of it, and contrived to pass it through the hole left in the upper part of the cell for ventillation, placing it across, then raising himself upon a projection of the water pipe, he fastened the other end securely around his neck and jumped off. He was perfectly dead when the keeper opened the cell in the morning. When the usual examination was made at midnight, the prisoner was lying in his bed as if asleep.

The Editors of the N. O. Courier have received the Galveston Gazette, of the 10th inst. but find little to copy from it.

The steamer had lately ascended the Trinity river four hundred miles, and could have gone higher up. The country on its banks is said to be settling rapidly. The soil is favorable to cotton. Lime, sand-stone and coal have been discovered.

A stranger has lately been lynched at Galveston, and it was subsequently said without a shadow of reason.

By the Houston papers, we learn that seven hundred men were in the regular army of Texas, and others enlisting daily. On the first instant, a party of Indians made an invasion near Franklin, and drove off eighty head of cattle and several horses. A letter written from Robertson county says, trails of Indians are seen daily, and neither man nor woman, or child, nor cattle or other stock, are safe one hour unless protected by the militia.

The new capital of Texas is to embrace 7,735 acres of ground, and extend three miles in front of the Colorado river. The site is about two miles distant from the breaks of hills several hundred feet in height, from which gush the purest streams of water. "The site occupies and will effectually close the pass by which Indians and outlawed Mexicans have for ages past travelled east and west to and from the Rio Grande to eastern Texas, and will now force them to pass by the way of the Pecan bayou and San Saba above the mountains and the sources of the Gaudaloupe river. The commissioners confidently anticipate the time when a great thoroughfare shall be established from Santa Fe to our seaports, and another from Red river to Matamoras, which two routes must almost of necessity intersect each other at this point.—They look forward to the time when this city shall be the emporium of not only the productions of the rich soil of the San Saba, Puertenalis Heno, and Peacon bayou, but of all the Colorado and Brazos, as also of the produce of the rich mining country known to exist on those streams."

NEW YORK, Thursday, 4 P. M. LATE FROM CANTON.

By the arrival of the ship York, Captain Meyer, from Canton, advices have been received here this afternoon considerably later than we had before been in possession of. I have, however, only been able to lay my hand on a kind of a pamphlet, dated row, a perfect tempest in a teapot kind of affair, which occurred at Canton on the 12th December last, in consequence of an attempt on the part of the Chinese authorities to execute an opium dealer after the most approved mode of hanging on foreign ground.

The *foreigners*, however, it appears had no idea of allowing Ho Laonkin, the dealer in question to be executed, at least on the ground chosen by the authorities, directly before the door of the Swedish Hong, and near the American flag staff; and accordingly turned out in such strength that the officer and his assistants were obliged to decamp—a general row it would appear had then ensued, though I have not been able to find any account of the killed, wounded and missing.

The American merchants had their flag struck, and indignantly resisted the meditated insult.

On the 3d December, the ship Thomas Perkins was, on suspicion of having opium on board, made the subject of an edict from the Governor, her hatches were ordered to be nailed down, and that vessel, together with her consignees, Mr. Luther and Mr. Innes, driven from the port within three days. A long correspondence had, in consequence, ensued between the Governor and Mr. Talbot, and the charge was ultimately withdrawn.

From the 3d Dec. however, the day of the issuing of the edict to the 1st Jan. all loading and discharging of cargoes had been suspended. On the latter date, all was again quiet.

I regret I am not able to give you a list of the vessels at Canton, &c. but the reports have not been received from the ship yet.

The ship America, from Pernambuco, at this port to-day, brings information that the exploring expedition arrived at Orange Harbor on the 17th of Feb. in 40 days from Rio Janeiro, all well. The Peacock, Relief, Porpoise, Sea Gull and Flying Fish, sailed on a cruise to the South.

A sloop of war is below, probably the Constellation or Boston. The packets all got to sea this morning, with a fair wind. An immense fleet of vessels, inward bound, are below.

The Vincennes was surveying in the neighborhood of Orange Harbor. The Relief was similarly employed in the Straits of Magellan.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

We mentioned yesterday, the suicide of Van Bruggen, one of the Braganza Pirates. We now learn that James Davys, one of the sailors on board that vessel, who had been tried and acquitted on a charge of murdering the Captain of the vessel, but who was to have been tried for piracy, cut his throat on Saturday.

MORMONISM.

We learn from the Boston Recorder that Mormonism has found its way into a church in Massachusetts, and led to the excommunication of some of its members. This circumstance has induced the publication of a letter by Mrs. Davison, a woman of unimpeachable veracity, resident at Monson in that State, giving an account of the origin of the Mormon Bible. It was written by her first husband, the Rev. Solomon Spaulding, formerly a resident of Cherry Valley in this State, and subsequently of New Salem, in Ohio, sometimes called Conneaut, from the name of the creek on which it is situated. His impaired health excluding him from active labours, he amused himself by the composition of a historical romance, being a sketch of the lost race, who constructed the numerous ancient mounds and forts which abound in the Western country, and some of which are in the town of New Salem. In this production he imitated the style of the Old Testament. This was about the year 1812.—The work purported to have been written by one of the lost race, and to have been dug up from the earth. Portions of the narrative, as he advanced in it, he was in the habit of reading to his friends in the neighbourhood.

From New Salem, Mr. Spaulding removed to Pittsburg, Penn. where he became with Mr. Patterson, the editor of a newspaper, to whom he loaned the manuscript for a perusal. Connected with Mr. Patterson's printing office, was Mr. Sidney Rigdon, who has since figured largely in the history of the Mormons, as one of their leaders and founders, and who had ample opportunities to become acquainted with the manuscript, and to copy it. Mr. Spaulding died in 1816, and the manuscript to which we refer was preserved by his widow.

When the "Book of Mormon" appeared, a copy of it was taken to New Salem, where a female preacher undertook to expound its mysteries. The work was immediately identified by some of the inhabitants who had heard it read by Mr. Spaulding, and particularly by his brother, who is still a resident of New Salem. The circumstance produced so much excitement that the inhabitants of the place had a meeting, and deputed one of their number, Dr. Hurlbut, to repair to Monson and obtain the original MS. of Mr. Spaulding, for the purpose of comparing it with the Mormon Bible, to satisfy their own minds, and to prevent their friends from embracing this monstrous delusion. This was in the year 1834.

The statement of Mrs. Davison accounts most satisfactorily for the origin of the book, and is of a character not to be impugned. The narrative from which we have gathered the above facts, was procured from the writer by the Rev. Mr. Stow, of Hollistown, Mass., who states that he has often had occasion to come in contact with Mormonism in its grossest forms." The narrative is accompanied with the highest testimonial of the character of the writer, and there is no question of its entire correctness.—*N. Y. Courier.*

LOAFER.

A person who begs all the tobacco he uses—knows more people than are acquainted with him when he meets them—often looking at his borrowed watch to see the time—and takes the paper about six months and then tramps.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship South America, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 8th, and London to the 6th. We are indebted to friends at Liverpool for files of papers, from which and the New York slips and Philadelphia journals we make up the annexed summary of intelligence.

The news is not very cheering. Cotton has receded, and the money market is not in a promising condition.

By Quarterly Returns of the Bank of England, the decrease in its Bullion since the last return was $1,133 000. The Bank of England was, therefore, selling Stock, and curtailing its circulation, which probably had its effect upon the Cotton market.

On France, however, the decline in the exchange has ceased, and it was no longer profitable to send gold to Paris. The demand for the precious metals still existed in the north of Europe, whither exportation continued.

The London Times of April 6th, in its money article, states that sales of stocks continue

to be made for the account of the Bank of England, and no doubt whatever exists that the operation is intended to draw in the circulation of notes. The Bank Directors, whether justly or not, evidently apprehend some crisis near at hand, and it was expected that after the payment of the dividends, they would increase their efforts for the contraction of the currency.—The Times also adds that notwithstanding the large importations of corn they are so far from having relieved the market, that the price is again rising, and the expectation is that there must be this season, on the whole, one of the largest importations of grain that the country has ever known. This disquiet respecting the circulation was very injurious to the spring trade of the country, which was far from having its usual spirit and enterprise, for the cautious merchants abstained from large transactions until they can see the issue of this, and the manufacturers as a necessary consequence, also suffer.

American securities in such a state of affairs, had, of course, been *temporarily neglected*—small sales of United States Bank only being reported at £24 7s 6d, and a sale of £12,000 Indiana bonds on the 5th ult. at the previous quotations, of 95.

The average prices of wheat in England having fallen to 72s 6d the import duty has risen to 2s 6d per quarter, at which it would probably remain for a few weeks.

Mr. Stevenson had a long interview with Lord Palmerston, at the Foreign Office, on the 2d April.

The London Morning Chronicle states th t a proposition has actually been made to the United States authorities, and forwarded to Washington, which, it is believed will lead to an ultimate settlement of the disputed boundary question. The English papers, in the meantime, are inundating the country with long articles on the subject, in general betraying a most lamentable ignorance in the premises.—One thing, however, appears evident, that all idea of a war with England may be given up, and that the affair will ere long be satisfactori ly settled in some way or other.

A letter from Gottingen states that transportation to America has recently been adopted in the Hanoverian dominions, by which means a number of ill-disposed persons have been got rid of.

It is stated, very little to the credit of the city of Mobile, which had *borrowed a sum of money on bonds*, dated February 1 1836, to bear interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum for ten years, and the interest to be paid half yearly, that the last August's dividend had only been discharged in part, and the February dividend remains unpaid—this had caused great inconvenience to the holders of the bonds.

The last advices from New York, received in England, were to the 11th March, by the ship Sampson, and appear to have had little effect in any way.

PARIS, April 4.—The following is the personnel of the new French Ministry last announced.

De Gasparin, Interior.
Gired de L'ain, Justice and Religion.
Duc de Montebello, Foreign Affairs.
Gen. Despaux Cubier, War.
Baron Tupinier, Marine.
Parant, Finance.
Gasparin, (ad interim,) Commerce and Public Works.

The French papers indulge in various remarks on the formation, and upon the whole it appears not to give much satisfaction, nor does it appear to be a permanent appointment, but merely a measure to insure the opening of the French Chambers.

The Chambers were opened on Thursday by commission. In the Peers the commissioners were Montebello, De L'Ain and Parant—Gasparin, as minister of the interior, and read the royal ordinance in the Chamber of Deputies—M. Gras Previle, as senior deputy, took the chair.

The left and left centre benches were crowded, but on the right, occupied by the ministerialists and the King's friends, there were many vacancies. Previle, according to custom, drew forth the names of members to form the bureaus or standing committees. The committees proceeded to elect Presidents, with the following results: four were old ministerialists, four opposition, and four neutral. The doctrinaires had agreed to vote for the oldest member in each bureau for President, and it so happened that they decided the election of one President of each party, so that their neutrality was practically though accidentally evinced. It is said, no conclusion as to the strength of parties can be drawn from the elections in B reaus.

An immense crowd of angry people beset the Chamber, and the unusual number of military and police showed fear of disturbance, but none took place. The Times correspondent says—"The air and attitude of the popular assemblage was truly alarming."

Soult has recommenced his endeavours to form a new ministry. He is said to have been completely gained over, with his son, by the King. Odillon Barrot is the candidate of the left and left centre for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. The old ministerialists are divided between Duchatel and Cunin Gridaine.

The English Revenue Tables for the quarter and the year were published on Saturday. The increase on the year, as compared to the year ending April, 1838, is £2,138,860. The present quarter, with the corresponding quarter last year, is £565,248. The increase of customs for the year, £1,053,179; for the quarter, £349,889. The increase in the post office revenue for the present quarter, is £23,000; for the year, £25,257.

Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, Sir Edward Ellice, Mr. Hume, Mr. Leader, and Dr. Bowring, are now in Paris.

The committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society have purchased a ship to be employed exclusively under their direction in conveying Missionaries and stores, between the colonies of New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, Friendly Isles, Fejeis, and other groups and Islands of the great South Pacific Ocean. The committee have also requested the Rev. Robert Alner, to undertake a special mission to British North America, via New York. He sailed in the packet United States.

The new (Irish) Lord Lieutenant arrived at Dublin on the 4th of April, amidst great parade and rejoicings. The windows of every house were thronged as the cortege passed, and at half past two, he was sworn in before the Privy Council.

A meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh was held for the purpose of expressing confidence in Ministers. The Chartists attended and outvoted the Whigs, who with the Lord Provost retired from the room.

On Monday a meeting of Chartists was held at Devizes. The tories however, armed with sticks and bludgeons, made an attack on, and routed them. Vincent, the Chartist leader, was maltreated, and *saved from serious harm* by a gentleman who rescued him from, and drove him in a gig out of reach of the mob.

LIVERPOOL.—Easterly winds have prevailed lately. On Thursday there was a heavy fall of snow, and the ponds in the vicinity of the town were frozen over.

Mr. O'Connell has accepted of a public dinner in Liverpool.

Accounts from Madrid state the Spanish ministry *to be in the same unsettled state*, and reports of its breaking up are in circulation.—The Queen and President of the Council will not listen to a dissolution of the Cortes. No news from the armies.

Letters from Bayonne, March 31, state that upwards of 2,000 Christinos were moving from Barcelona and Lodosa towards the Carlist lines of Estella.

The Emperor Nicholas has ordered a war of extermination against the Circassians.

Most of the great works commenced in Paris are at present suspended.

The accounts from Brussels are of the most peaceful nature.

The Maine boundary question occupies a great deal of attention in England. The full correspondence on the subject between the British and American Ministers in 1833 and '34, is published in the Times.

BRUSSELS, March 27.—Mr. Van Buren, son of the President of the United States of North America, set out this morning for London, accompanied by Mr. Maxcy.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Wednesday morning, 1st May, in Cambridge, by the Rev. James McKenney, N. B. WORTHINGTON, Esq. of Anne-Arundel county, to SOPHIA KERR, only daughter of Dr. Joseph E. Muse, of that place.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 24th April, at his residence in Prince George's county, very suddenly, WALTER BOWIE, in the 53d year of his age.

ATTENTION, ANNAPOLIS GRAYS!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual Parade Ground, State House Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in full winter dress, with arms and accoutrements in soldier like order.

By order,
EDWARD THOMPSON, O. S.
May 9.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Edward Denver, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Edward Denver having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Edward Denver having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Elijah Wells his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Edward Denver a conveyance & possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Edward Denver be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week *for three consecutive months*, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Edward Denver should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

R. WELCH of Ben.
May 9. 3m.

ANNAPOLIS ASSEMBLY ROOM.

MR. DUROCHER very respectfully gives notice to his good friends of Annapolis, that Mr. GYNOUS having politely relinquished the Ball Room in his favour, he will commence his professional attention to those who shall honour him with their patronage, on *Monday next*.

Days of Tuition—Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday—at four o'clock for young Ladies—at half past five for young Gentlemen.

May 9. tf.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the *mind*, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

Symptoms. The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an *infinite diversity*. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

Causes. A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses,) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen is a frequent cause.

Treatment. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York; also by

J. HUGHES, Annapolis.

THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

These Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, and obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthful state.

These Pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, *that old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing, and not* (as too many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) *a source of misery and abhorrence*

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thro' the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the *brisk or slight evacuations*, which may be regulated by the doses of the **Herb Pills**, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but *in such cases the dose may be augmented*, according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times

In all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccup, Sea Sickness, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chillness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life: and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulations, and thus strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

DIRECTIONS.

Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills are to be taken in the morning and night, when the Stomach is foul or the Bowels costive, sufficient to operate twice or three times. The dose may be from three to twelve, or more, night and morning.

General Depot for the sale of the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, 100 Chatham st. New York.

The following are among many 'cures' performed by the superior efficacy of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills:

Liver Complaint, five years standing.

Mrs. Phebe Morris, of North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last five years with Liver Complaint, was completely restored to health by the use of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills*. Symptoms: habitual costiveness, total loss of appetite, constant pain in the right side, great depression of spirits; could not lie in bed only on the right side, disturbed sleep, dimness of sight, urine high coloured, pain under the right shoulder blade, langour, lassitude, with other symptoms indicating a diseased state of the Liver.

She was attended by three of the most eminent physicians, but found only temporary relief, until she procured some of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills*, which effectually relieved her of all the above distressing symptoms, and says she is perfectly cured.

Dyspepsia, five years standing.

Mr. John Sutherland, of 608 Water street, had been severely afflicted with dyspepsia for five years, with the following distressing symptoms: sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, faintness, palpitation of the heart, great distress at the pit of the stomach after eating, great fullness, acrid eructations, coldness and *weakness of the extremities, emaciation*, heartburn, disturbed rest, frightful dreams, flying pains in the chest, side, and back, costiveness, dislike for society or conversation, great lassitude upon the least exercise, and completely unable to attend to any business. Had applied to many eminent physicians, but could find no relief, and despaired of ever being cured. Was advised by a friend to make use of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pill*, the first dose of which gave him great relief, and by *persevering* in taking the pills, according to the directions, for six months, was perfectly restored to health and the enjoyment of his family and friends.

For sale by

J. HUGHES, Annapolis.
Also, by G. W. WILSON, Upper Marlbro'.

January 17. 1y.

☞ DR. WM. EVANS, proprietor of the newspaper called "The Doctor," hereby particularly requests all Proprietors and Publishers of Newspapers who send their papers to his Office, to direct them to the Editor of "The Doctor," No. 100, Chatham street, New York.

April 25.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
April 25 tm.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the subscriber living on the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road about six miles from Annapolis, on Sunday last the 21st April, a dun coloured *MARE*, with a black stripe down her back, and a black mane and tail, about six years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, trots and canters. A reward of Five Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said Mare to me, or leave her at Mr. Leonard Iglehart's.

DANIEL DOROTHY.
April 25. 3t*

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 20th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Robert Welch of Ben. and Edmund Clagett, Executors of the last Will and Testament of William H. Woodfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, *it is ordered* that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William H Woodfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 20th day of April, 1839.

R. WELCH, of Ben. } Ex'rs.
EDMUND CLAGETT, }
April 25. 6w.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company,
April 6th, 1839.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of Five Dollars on each share subscribed is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 1st day of July next, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of August, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of September, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of October, and a further payment of Five Dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid as before stated on or before the 1st day of November next.

By order,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.
April 11

PROSPECTUS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore a Daily and Tri-Weekly Paper to be called

BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

The Post and Transcript will be devoted to Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Literature and News.

I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrines of DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANISM, which constitute the fundamental elements of our social and political system. As this declaration imports, on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the "strict constructionist" school, maintaining that the action of Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently oppose the measures of those, who by a loose interpretation of this MAGNA CHARTA of our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unchecked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which no relief can be found but in despotism.

Among these schemes, regarded as of obviously dangerous tendency, is that of a National Bank, which, however harmless or useful it might be in the full strength and unanimity of the republic, would, in a period of danger,—its branches penetrating every part of the country, and in the words of Jefferson, "acting by command and in phalanx,"—have power to interpose serious and alarming obstacles to the operations of government.

The assumption of the right to impose a tariff beyond the duties necessary to supply the constitutional wants of government; the appropriation of the public money upon schemes of internal improvement, and the interference of government with the domestic institutions of the States, particularly with the institution of Slavery, will be equally opposed as encroachments upon the constitution and upon the rights of States.

The liability of the Banks to periodical convulsions, and their inability to comply, at all times, with the conditions upon which they are employed by the Treasury, as evinced by the suspensions of 1837, render the measure of dispensing with their agency in conducting the fiscal operations of Government one of obvious necessity. The Post and Transcript will therefore advocate the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, as a measure calculated to relieve government from the contingencies to which its connection with Banks renders it liable—one which will insure stability and uniformity in its fiscal action, and reduce the potent influence of the Executive over a league of deposite Banks, to the mere power of appointing the few officers necessary to carry out the system. But while the Treasury System will be supported as a judicious fiscal measure, Banking Institutions will not be opposed. On the contrary their interests—with such checks as are calculated to secure the object of their creation, will be supported as essential to the prosperity and advancement of the country.

Such is the outline of the doctrines for the advocacy of which the new paper is to be commenced, and to the defence and vindication of which the Editors pledges his best support. They are the doctrines of the present administration; and as their continuance and efficiency depend much upon the energy and zeal of those to whom the important office of carrying them into effect is entrusted, the paper will zealously advocate the re-election of *MARTIN VAN BUREN* to the Presidency, as one who has proved himself eminently qualified to uphold and defend them and insure their unembarrassed action. It is believed the Post and Transcript will not be found an unworthy co-adjutor of the democratic paper already engaged in the cause in this city.

On the subject of State politics the paper will advocate a judicious reform, consonant with the spirit and principles of our republican institutions. Aware of *the great caution and deliberation with which this subject* should be approached, it will nevertheless fearlessly advocate such changes as our own experience has convinced us to be necessary, or such as the history of other States in the confederacy has taught to be wise and salutary.

The all important subject of Internal Improvement will be earnestly pressed upon the public attention; the great necessity of a vigorous prosecution and early completion of the great works in which the State is already so deeply interested, will be urged as positively *necessary* to preserve unimpaired the public faith and to secure the true and permanent prosperity of our City and State.

II. *COMMERCE.*—The commercial department of the paper will be attended to with the utmost care, and no effort will be spared to render the information relative to foreign, domestic and local markets, and the general state of trade, full and satisfactory.

III. *AGRICULTURE.*—This important subject will receive more attention than has usually been paid to it in similar publications; and besides detailing facts of importance to the farmer and planter, it is intended to discuss the principles of agricultural economy and to claim for the husbandman that station as a citizen and an important producing agent, to which his independence and labours entitle him.

IV. *The ARTS*, both fine and mechanical, will have their appropriate department, and such discussion will be entered into as will tend to evolve the true principles upon which both are founded and to foster the efforts of native genius and skill rather than of foreign ingenuity.

V. *LITERATURE AND NEWS.*—The Post and Transcript will aim at nourishing a sound and pure literary taste, and at the same time will endeavour to equal the best of its cotemporaries in judicious selections and in the promptitude, accuracy and extent of its general intelligence, foreign and domestic.

The first number will be issued in the course of the present month, after which it will be regularly continued. It is desirable that the names of subscribers be returned as speedily as possible to the Publisher.

TERMS.—The POST AND TRANSCRIPT will be of the largest class of newspapers—the DAILY at $8, and the TRI-WEEKLY at $5 per annum, payable in advance, unguaranteed in the city.

☞ All letters must be addressed to S. P. SKINNER, Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; *all others*, must be post paid.

April 25, 1839.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions of law and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology: but these do not meet the *present* necessity. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is *now* needed; and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "*The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany.*"

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on *Education*, (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the *Medical Treatment of the Insane*; on *Jurisprudence*; on *Theology*, and on *Mental and Moral Philosophy*. On all these subjects there is encouragement to *hope for contributions* from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical*: for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.—A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology*. And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. *Such* correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the *ignorant pretender*, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—we *must*, in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our FACTS we pledge ourselves shall be *bona-fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter*, as liberal a compensation per *printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. *The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany* will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To *Clergymen* and *Theological Students*, single copies will be furnished at $1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year*, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be *invariably* required IN ADVANCE.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher, but *postage must, in every case, be paid.*

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the EDITOR of the Am. Phren. Journ, care of A. WALDIE.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

☞ Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

August 23.

$20 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Pig Point, on Monday morning last, a Negro Boy named *Washington*, about 18 or 19 years of age. He had on when he went away, a pair of domestic pantaloons and roundabout, the former green, and the latter black; he also took with him a grey cloth coat. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high; thick lips; not very black. He is supposed to be making his way to Annapolis or its neighbourhood. I will give the above reward for his apprehension, and secured so that I get him again.

March 21. BENJ'N. McCENEY.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,

March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of John Pumphrey, Administrator de bonis non of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

JOHN PUMPHREY, Adm'r. D. B. N.

March 14. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Alexander Randall, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Claytor, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Claytor, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

ALEX. RANDALL, Ex'r.

March 21. 6w

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent*. It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four* to *six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address*. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great liberary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

NOTICE.

Some time during, or directly after, the late war with Great Britain, *John D.* or *Wm D. Turner*, then a lad, was brought from Norfolk, Va. by a Gentleman, to this place. If said Turner is yet living, he will hear of something much to his interest, by calling on the Editor.

I know of no pursuit in which more real an important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its Agriculture.

WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE

SIXTH VOLUME OF

THE CULTIVATOR,

CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL,

of Albany.

IN presenting our subscription for the sixth volume of the Cultivator, the Conductor avails himself of the opportunity of tendering his thanks to the gentlemen, whose voluntary exertions have given to this paper a circulation almost unprecedented in our country—and particularly to the numerous correspondents whose communications have enriched its columns. We respectfully invite the continued co-operation of both classes, as an efficient mode of promoting useful improvement, and advancing the prosperity of our country. The plan and price of the Cultivator will remain as they are; but as the publication can only be sustained by a large circulation and prompt payments, much will depend upon the voluntary aid which we expect, and upon the subscriptions being promptly paid in advance.

The *Cultivator* will continue to treat of the science of agriculture, to furnish instructions for the best models of practice in all the departments of husbandry, in horticulture, and other rural affairs, and to give useful lessons for the improvement of the young mind. The Conductor will endeavour to render it a *present help*, and a volume of *useful reference*, to all who have the ambition to distinguish themselves in rural labours and rural improvements—to help themselves and to benefit society

To meet the public demands, we have published a new edition of our four first volumes, which may be had, stitched, at 50 cents per vol.

☞ All papers stopped at the end of the volume, in February, unless the subscription is renewed.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,

March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Rhelittah Bourke, Administratrix of Tobias Bourke, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Tobias Bourke, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

RHELITTAH BOURKE, Adm'x.

March 14. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,

March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Joseph M. Tate, Administrator of Lewis Robinson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lewis Robinson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

JOSEPH M. TATE, Adm'r.

March 14. 6w.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the late N. C. Dare and R. H. Battee, under the firm of Dare and Battee, expired by limitation on the 31st of December 1838. The subscriber being duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm, requests all persons indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

R. H. BATTEE.

R. H. Battee having associated with him Wm. L. Lowe in the Commission and Grocery business, will be continued at the old stand No. 3, Light-street Wharf, under the firm of

BATTEE & LOWE

February 28.

JOURNAL

OF THE

AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY

AND

RURAL ECONOMIST.

A Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that *Silk* may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution, J. S. SKINNER, postmaster, of Baltimore, was invited to become the editor of the work, and has consented to do so—so far as may be consistent with the strict performance of his public duties.

In the course of the discussions which took place in the Convention, all the difficulties which have been encountered, and which may yet be apprehended, in the prosecution of the *silk culture*, as a great branch of American industry, were fully considered; and the result was an universal conviction that, now, in the words of the resolution, 'Silk may be grown in the United States, not solely for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export.' The suitableness of our soil and climate to the growth and health of the worm, and the trees which supply its food; the capabilities, the habits, and the genius of our people for conducting the business through its whole process, and the price of American labour as compared with that of silk-producing countries, all were fully canvassed, and the most sceptical became satisfied. The fact is, that our unrestrained freedom in the entertainment and discussion of various and discordant doctrines, religious and political, has imparted to us, as to our English ancestry, an omnivorous appetite for knowledge, and a capacity to learn in a few years what cannot be acquired in *ages*, where all is dull conformity and routine of thought and of action! That has it happened in manufactures as in other things; American ingenuity, unrestrained by prejudice or law, has triumphed over difficulties apparently insurmountable! How long, may it be asked, after our first cotton spindle was put in motion before Yankee 'Lowells' were sold at a profit *in China*? So will it be with *silk*. The only question is as to how *long it shall take us*? With a monthly journal to concentrate and diffuse every ray of floating light on the subject, it was the opinion of the Convention that we may realize and enjoy, in our *own day*, the boon which indolence and want of concert may procrastinate, but which nothing short of Turkish apathy can finally defeat.

Let all then who may feel any concern as cultivators, manufacturers, or venders of silk, or as patriots willing to offer suitable occupation and bread to the unemployed and the helpless, come forward in support of a work to be faithfully and honestly devoted to these objects of private happiness, and of national independence.

Though SILK, and every thing connected with its production; and all improvements in machinery for its *preparation* and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *agriculture, horticulture*, and *rural* and *domestic economy*.—Hence, the adjunctive title '*Rural Economist.*'

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published *monthly*, in *pamphlet form*, each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see *Silk* added to the list of *American Staples*; and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

Baltimore, January, 1839.

February 7.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, ST. MICHAELS AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis $1 50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing $2 50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 26.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1838. NO. 20.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

☞ Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriasism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headache, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chillness, tremors, wakefulness, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

Principal Office, 100 Chatham st. New York.

THE FOLLOWING
INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS, are amongst the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally, or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicine and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

☞ *MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS* of the extraordinary efficacy of *Dr. WM. EVANS'* celebrated *CAMOMILE* and *APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS*, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly fœtid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

☞ ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by *Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine* in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.—*Mrs. Hannah Browne*, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of *Dr. Wm. Evans*. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine, of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 389 Grand st. N. Y.

☞ PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—A perfect cure effected by the treatment of *Dr. W. Evans.* Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburgh, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months; during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees and ankles; an aggravation of the pain towards night; and for the most part all times from the external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power.—For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

☞ Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 135 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston sts., afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigour or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an uncommon wildness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; she wept, lamented, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.
Peter Pinckney, Com. of Deeds.

☞ *An Extraordinary Cure* performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Chatham st. N. Y.—Mr. W. W. W. of 160 Eldridge street, was labouring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever, until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed himself under his successful course of treatment, from which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

☞ A Letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert, to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself,) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, thro' the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering man.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.

Yours, with esteem,
Sheldon P. Gilbert.

Durham, Green Co., N Y.

☞ *Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.—DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS' STANDING.*—Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The symptoms were—A sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting, and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of langour and faintness; any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

☞ *An Extraordinary and Remarkable Cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon*, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr W. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, langour, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

☞ DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—*Interesting Case.*—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure, at Dr. Wm, Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

☞ *A severe case of Piles cured at* 100 *Chatham street.*—Mr Daniel Spanning, of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with *Piles for more than 20 years.* Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief *from any source whatsoever*, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

☞ *REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM*, with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 *Chatham street, New York.* Mrs. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely restored, and a perfect cure effected by *Dr. Wm. Evans.*

City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.
WM. SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassau st.

The above medicine for sale by
J. HUGHES,
Druggist, Annapolis.

POETRY.

The beautiful song from the Knickerbocker, which *follows is from the pen of* WILLIS G. CLARK, Esq. of the Philadelphia Gazette. The allusion to the death of his young and lovely wife, is touching in the extreme!

A SONG OF MAY.

The Spring's scented buds all around me are smiling—
There are songs in the stream—there is health in the gale;
A sense of delight in each bosom is dwelling,
As float the pure day-beams o'er mountain and vale;
The desolate reign of old winter is broken—
The verdure is fresh upon every tree;
Of Nature's revival the charm—and a token
Of love, oh thou Spirit of Beauty! to thee.

The sun looked forth from the halls of the morning,
And flushes the clouds that begirt his career;
He welcomes the gladness, and glory returning
To rest on the promise and hope of the year.
He fills with rich light all the balm-breathing flowers:
He mounts to the zenith, and laughs on the wave;
He wakes into music the green forest bowers,
And gilds the gay plains which the broad rivers lave.

The young bird is out on his delicate pinion—
He timidly sails in the infinite sky;
A greeting to May, and her fairy dominion,
He pours, on the west wind's a fragrant sigh:
Around, above, there are peace and pleasure—
The woodlands are singing—the heaven is bright;
The fields are unfolding their emerald treasure,
And man's genial spirit is soaring in light.

Alas for my weary and care-haunted bosom!—
The spells of the spring-time arouse it no more;
The song in the wild-wood—the sheen in the blossom—
The fresh swelling fountain—their magic is o'er!
When I list to the streams—when I look on the flowers,
They tell of the Past, with so mournful a tone,
That I call up the throngs of my long-banished hours,
And sigh that their transports are over and gone.

From the wide-spreading earth—from the limitless heaven,
There have vanished an eloquent glory and gleam;
To my veil'd mind no more is the influence given,
Which coloreth life with the hues of a dream:
The bloom-purpled landscape its loveliness keepeth—
I deem that a light as of old gilds the wave;
But the eye of my spirit in heaviness sleepeth,
Or sees but my youth, and the visions it gave.

Yet it is not that age on my years hath descended—
'Tis not that its snow wreaths encircle my brow;
But the newness and sweetness of Being are ended—
I feel not their love-kindling witchery now!
The shadows of death o'er my path have been sweeping—
There are those who have loved me, debarred from the day;
The green turf is bright, where in peace they are sleeping,
And on wings of remembrance, my soul is away.

It is shut to the glow of this present existence—
It hears, from the Past, a funeral strain;
And it eagerly turns to the high-seeming distance,
Where the last blooms of earth will be garnered again;
Where no mildew the soft, damask-rose cheek shall nourish—
Where grief bears no longer the poisonous sting;
Where pitiless Death no dark sceptre can flourish,
Or stain with his blight the luxuriant spring.

It is thus, that the hopes, which to others are given,
Fall cold on my heart in this rich month of May!
I hear the clear anthems that ring through the heaven—
I drink the bland airs that enliven the day;
And if gentle Nature, her festival keeping,
Delights not my bosom, ah! do not condemn:—
O'er the lost and the lovely my spirit is weeping,
For my heart's fondest raptures are buried with them.

W. G. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEE HUNT.

The beautiful forest in which we were encamped, abounded in bee trees, that is to say, trees in the decayed trunks of which wild bees had established their hives. It is surprising in what countless swarms the bees have overspread the far west, within but a moderate number of years. The Indians consider them the *harbinger* of the white man, as the buffalo is of the red man; and say that, in proportion as the bee advances the Indian and buffalo retire. We are always accustomed to associate the hum of the beehive with the farm house and the flower garden, and to consider those industrious little animals as connected with busy haunts of man, and I am told that the wild bee is seldom to be met with any great distance from the *frontier*. They have been the heralds of civilization, steadfastly receding as it advanced from the Atlantic borders; and some ancient settlers of the west pretend to give the very year when the honey bee first crossed the Mississippi. The Indians, with surprise, found the mouldering trees of the forests suddenly teeming with ambrosial sweets, and nothing I am told, can exceed the *greedy relish* with which they banquet for the first time upon this unbought luxury of the wilderness.

At present the honey bee swarms in myriads in the noble groves and forests that skirt and intersect the prairies and extend along the alluvial bottoms of the rivers. It seem to me as if those beautiful regions answer literally to the description of the land of promise, "a land flowing with milk and, honey;" for the rich pasturage of the prairies is calculated to sustain herds of cattle as countless as the sands upon the sea-shore, while the flowers with which they are enamelled render them a very paradise to the nectar seeking bee.

We had not been long in camp when a party set out in quest of a bee-tree, and being curious to witness the sport, I gladly accepted an invitation to accompany them. The party was headed by a veteran bee-hunter—a tall, lank fellow, in homely jumgarb, that hung loosely about his limbs, and a straw hat shaped not unlike a bee-hive, a comrade equally uncouth in garb and without a hat, straddled along at his heels, with a long rifle on his shoulder. To these succeeded a half dozen others, some with axes and some with rifles—for no one stir far from the camp without his fire-arms, so as to be ready either for wild deer or wild Indians.

After proceeding some distance, we came to an open glade on the skirts of the forest. Here our leader halted, and then advanced quietly to a low bush on the top of which I perceived a piece of honey comb. This I found was the bait or lure for the wild bees. Several were humming about it and diving about its cell.—When they had laden themselves with honey they would rise into the air and dart off in a straight line almost with the velocity of a bullet. The hunters watched attentively the course which they took, and then set off in the same direction, stumbling along over twisted roots and fallen trees with their eyes turned to the sky. In this way they traced the honey laden bees to their hive, in the hollow trunk of a blasted tree, where after buzzing about for a moment, they entered a hole about sixty feet from the ground.

Two of the bee hunters now plied their axes vigorously at the foot of the tree, to level it with the ground. The mere spectators and amateurs in the meantime, drew off to a cautious distance, to be out of the way of the falling tree and the vengeance of its inmates. The jarring blows of the axe seemed to have no effect in alarming or disturbing this industrious community. They continued to ply at their usual occupations, some arriving full laden into port, others sallying forth on new expeditions, like so many merchantmen in a money making metropolis, little suspicious of impending bankruptcy and downfall. Even a loud crack which announced the disrupture of the trunk failed to divert their attention from the intense pursuit of gain. At length down come the tree with a tremendous crash bursting open from end to end, and displaying all the hoarded treasures of the commonwealth.

One of the hunters immediately ran up with a wisp of hay as a defence against the bees.

The latter, however, made no attack and sought no revenge; they seemed stupified by the catastrophe and unsuspicious of its cause remained crawling and buzzing about the ruins without offering us any molestation. All of the party now fell to, with spoon and hunting knife, to scoop out the flakes of the honey comb, with which the hollow trunk was stored. Some of them were of old date and a beep brown color, others were beautifully white and the honey in their cells was almost limpid. Such combs as *were entire were placed in camp kettles* to be conveyed to the encampment; those which had been shivered in the fall were devoured on the spot. Every bee hunter was to be seen with a morsel in his hand dripping about his fingers and disappearing as rapidly as a cream tart before the holiday appetite of a schoolboy.

Nor was it the bee hunters only that profited by the downfall of this industrious community; as if the bees would carry through the similitude of their habits with those of laborious and gainful man, I beheld numbers from rival hives arriving on the eager wing, to enrich themselves with the ruins of their neighbours.—These busied themselves as eagerly and cheerfully as so many wreckers on an Indiaman that had been ashore, plunging into the cells of the broken honey-combs, banqueting greedily on the spoils and then winging their way, full freighted to their homes. As to the poor proprietors of the ruin, they seemed to have no heart to do any thing, not even to taste the nectar that flowed round; but crawling backward and forward in vacant desolation, as I have seen a poor fellow, with his hands in his breeches pockets, whistling vacantly and despondingly about the ruins of his house that had been burnt.

It is difficult to describe the bewilderment and confusion of the bees of the bankrupt hive, who had been absent at the catastrophe, and had arrived from time to time with full cargoes from abroad. At first they wheeled about in the air, in the place where the fallen tree had once reared its head, astonished at finding it all a vacuum. At length, as if comprehending their disaster, they settled down in clusters on a dry branch of a neighbouring tree, from whence they seemed to contemplate the prostrate ruin, and to buzz forth doleful lamentations over the downfall of their republic. It was a scene on which the "melancholy Jaques" might have moralized by the hour.

We now abandoned the place, leaving much honey in the hollow of the tree. "It will be cleared off by the varmint," said one of the rangers. "What varmint?" said I. "Oh, bears, and skunks and racoons and 'possums. The bear is the knowingist varmint for finding out a bee tree in the world. They'll gnaw for days together at the trunk, till they make a hole big enough to get in their paws, and then they will haul out honey, bees and all.

[Washington Irving.

THE MILFORD BARD.

The Delaware Gazette copies the lines of our poetical correspondent "Benedict" upon the incarceration of the Milford Bard, and indulges in the following preliminary remarks—

We regret to learn from the following lines of the Baltimore Transcript, that our old and highly esteemed friend, the "Milford Bard," has again fallen into bad habits, and become a voluntary inmate of the Baltimore jail, in order to cure himself of his intemperate habits, contracted, as he says, by a complaint of the heart in other days. No poet of this, or any other age has depicted in stronger or more glowing colours the thousand evils that are to be found in the wine cup! no one, perhaps, has more frequently and sensibly felt the poisonous fangs of the "worm of the still," than the Milford Bard. The most powerful appeals to shun the dangers that lie hidden in the bowl that we have ever read, were from his pen; and yet, he that has sung so sweetly and written so powerfully against this most dangerous enemy to mankind, and has drank its bitters to the very dregs, is still the slave to the demon of dissipation. We pity him. He is a man of the finest talents, and but for this single fault, might adorn and become one of the most useful members of society; yet the monster has long since so fastened his fangs upon him, that he is a burthen to himself, and a source of grief and pain to his friends.

Well do we remember having a few years since visited the bard, in his garret at Milford. In one corner of the room was his couch, on which he was lying with a *scorching fever* upon him—brought on by a too free indulgence in spirituous liquors. Shelves were erected around the walls, which from the ceiling to the floor were covered with books that had been presented to him by his numerous friends, and newspapers, most of which were our own, *containing articles from his pen.*

A number of beautiful oil paintings from his own pencil, were hanging around, and on a chair, beside his bed, were several musical instruments, on which he occasionally amused himself, when not engaged in his studies. Among other things we noticed a bust of himself prepared by his own hands, and an astronomical instrument of his own construction, *composed of a great number of brass and wooden cog wheels and other machinery made with* a simple penknife, and on which he spent many a toilsome hour in endeavouring to explain the regular motions of the planets around the earth. All of these, however, were partially finished, and whether or not they were ever completed, we have never learned. A number of his poetical effusions were likewise scattered about in different parts of the room. And here, in this lonely retreat, for it was but seldom he admitted any one into his study, he appeared cheerful and happy; at least as happy as could be expected of one in his situation.

He is now in a land of strangers; and although he has voluntarily become the inmate of *a loathsome prison, he cannot find that repose* which he experienced in his lonely garret at Milford; and we trust that measures may be speedily taken to procure his return to his friends and home, where he will be more likely to find a balm to his broken spirits, than can be expected in the situation in which he is now, we fear unfortunately placed.—*Del. Gaz.*

SINGULAR DREAM AND DISAPPOINTMENT.

A curious incident lately occurred in our immediate neighbourhood. A gentleman, who has a villa near this, dreamt that a certain number would be a prize in the lottery. The morning after his dream, which was only a week previous to the drawing of the lottery, he wrote a note to his clerk to desire him to buy the ticket *immediately; and subsequently told many* of neighbours and acquaintances of his dream, the number, and the purchase of the ticket. Being a very popular person, all who heard of the circumstances were anxious that his dream should be realised; and, to their great satisfaction, the number was drawn a very large prize. Forthwith a numerous party of artisans and peasants, employed by the gentleman in question, sallied *forth from Naples, with musical instruments*, colours flying, and a banner gaily decorated, on which the lucky number was inscribed, and also the amount of the prize. In this manner they proceeded to the habitation of Mr. ——, and announced the joyful intelligence, which, it is needless to say, spread a general hilarity thro' the house. This procession was followed by several friends and acquaintances, who came to congratulate the fortunate owner of the prize. Refreshments in abundance were served out on the lawn for the peasants and artisans; and a collation in the *salle a manger* was offered to the friends. Sufficient wine of an inferior quality not being in the cellar, the best was copiously supplied, in the generosity occasioned by the good fortune of the host. The health of the winner of the prize was repeatedly drunk; and many suggestions relative to the disposal of a portion of the newly acquired wealth were given. The news spread, and the pleasure ground of Mr. —— became literally filled with visitors of all classes; when, in the midst of the general rejoicings, the clerk, who had been a week before deputed to purchase the ticket, arrived, with a visage so rueful and woe begone,

that one glance at it announced some disagreeable news. Alas! this unlucky wight had, in the pressure of more than ordinary business, forgotten to buy the ticket and thought not of it until informed of its having been drawn a prize. The rage and disappointment of Mr. —— may be more easily imagined than described, when he saw the wheel of fortune, which had passed at his door, driven to that of another, who, having heard of the dream of Mr. ——, selected the number, and became the buyer of the ticket only the day before it was drawn. The refreshments so liberally dispensed on this occasion had quite exhausted the larder of the dreamer, and nearly emptied his cellar; and thus ended the affair of the lottery. Never were people so addicted to this species of gambling as are the Neapolitans. All classes indulge in it, more or less, but the lower ones give way to it with an extraordinary reckleesness. Every dream, encounter, incident, or accident, has its own particular sign and number, which may be found in a book published for the instruction of the buyers of tickets, and of which every house has a copy. The death of a friend, however lamented, refers to a particular number, which the mourner forgets not to secure, if it comes in conjunction with some fortunate sign; thus even out of misfortunes and afflictions the Neapolitans seek to draw some recompense. Nor does frequent disappointment seem to correct their eagerness for the lottery. They always discover some satisfactory reason for having missed the prize, and hope to be more fortunate the next time.—*The Idler in Italy, by Lady Blessington.*

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, May 16, 1839.

At a meeting of the Corporation held on Friday evening last, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be printed for the information of the citizens.

Whereas, application has been made to this Corporation by the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, for permission to locate its road through such of the streets of this City as may be hereafter determined on, and to use its locomotives over such road: And whereas, it may be deemed expedient to grant the permission—

Therefore Resolved, That the said Company be and it is hereby authorised, to locate its road through any of the public streets, and to use its locomotives over such road.

Resolved, That Messrs. Pinkney, Johnson and Bryan, be a committee to obtain information in relation to the use of locomotives thro' other towns.

Resolved, That the first of the aforegoing resolutions be considered at the meeting of the Corporation on the third Monday of May next, and that it be published in both the newspapers of the City, and in hand bills, for the information of the citizens.

By order,

GABRIEL H. DUVALL,
Clerk Corporation.

April 25, 1839.

The Naval Court of Inquiry, now sitting in Philadelphia on the case of Commodore Elliott, is still progressing. We learn from the North American that upwards of thirty witnesses have been examined, and it is supposed that about that number more will be called upon before the Court adjourns. The Court will then decide whether a court martial is necessary to examine further into the charges. The evidence in the case, it is presumed will not be made public until called for by Congress.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

The New York Express has been furnished with the following letter, received in that city via Jamaica. It confirms the report recently published of the victory of the Chilian army over that of the Protector. It is probable that the city of Lima has been taken by the victors.

LIMA, January 22, 1839.

The army of the Confederation, commanded by the Protector in person, was entirely destroyed by the Chili Peruvian army at Tungay on the 20th inst. The Protector and several of the Provincial officers arrived at Lima on the 24th inst. and have since gone to the South.—We expect the Chilians daily, their advance guard having been for two days within fifteen leagues of the city. No opposition will be made to their entrance.

The castles of Callao have a garrison of about one thousand men, and are being hastily provisioned for a siege. Most of the foreign merchants (ourselves among the number) are embarking as many of their goods now at Callao as they can before the castles are invested.

The goods to our consignment will be deposited on board the American brig Richard Alsop, J. E. Engle, master, to remain in the bay of Callao, or proceed to Chorrillas as may be determined on hereafter.

We consider the destruction of the Federal army at Tungay (for it is complete) as a death blow to the confederation, and hope it may lead to a general pacification of the States comprising it, and a peace with Chili. Its immediate effects will be to remove the seat of war from North Peru. The Castles of Callao are the only fort which can be held by the Protector, and they will probably be reduced in a few weeks. In a few days we shall probably be able to judge of the probable result of this decisive and unexpected defeat of the Protectorial army.

From the Baltimore Post.

PARTY MANOEUVERING.

It appears from the following from the Albany Argus that an essential pre-requisite for admission into the Alms House of that city is that the applicant shall have voted the whig ticket. In comparison with the man who could resort to such petty contrivance, as the Pennsylvanian justly asserting the robber of a hen roost rises to the dignity of a Napoleon. The most unyielding animal in creation is a political sneak. He has all the inclination to do the worst, but lacks the courage.

"*To James Calvin, at the Alms House.*

"Charles Munro has voted the whig ticket in the second ward.

"H. KANE, Police Justice.

"Albany, Nov. 6, 1838."

ALBANY ELECTION.

The charter elections took place at Albany on Tuesday. The party which has hitherto had the ascendency prevailed, but by a diminished majority. The Albany Argus has the following comparison of the present result with the results of the two last elections.

Last spring the federal majority in the city was 603: and last fall 649: It is now only 321, showing a democratic gain of 328 since last fall.

The present Corporation consists entirely of federalists; now it is said we have elected the republican ticket in the fifth ward by from 2 to 10 votes. In the 1st ward, the federal majority is reduced from 219 to 134. In the 2d ward, from 124 to 81. In the 3d, (mark the result!) from 174 to 91. In the old 4th, where we were overborne by imported and fraudulent votes last fall by 143, the federal majority is now only 22! The democracy of that ward have nobly done their duty, and are this moment full 50 majority on the legal ballots. And in the 5th, where the present aldermen and assistants were elected by 54, we have now, (so the report is) elected our entire ticket. Of course, there were no federal bonfires and rejoicings last night, nor groans under democratic windows. The "whigs" are chap fallen. The "sign" is significant. [*Ibid.*

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that the Stockholders of this Company, in General Meeting, on Saturday last, assented to the condition upon which the late Act of the General Assembly of MARYLAND directs a further subscription of $1,375,000 on the part of the State to the stock of the Company.

They also agreed to the proposal of the State, to exchange $3,200.000 of 5 per cent. sterling stock for the $3,000.000 of 6 per cent. stock heretofore issued by the State in payment of its former subscription to the Company.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

The Philadelphia North American of yesterday says:—

We regret to learn that a breach occurred in the upper level of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, a short distance above the St. George's Locks, on Saturday afternoon last. We have not learned the extent of damage. This is more to be regretted, as the business doing upon the works was very extensive. The receipts from tolls last week were above $3000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Railroad Company, on the 6th inst. it was resolved to borrow $300,000 to complete the work.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Visiter furnishes the following reminiscences relating to the early history of Wheeling:

The Zanes, the first pioneers of Western Virginia, made a settlement on the present site of Wheeling, as early as 1769. From that period until the Peace in 1774, as was the case with all the first settlers of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the adjacent regions of Ohio, they were almost continually harassed by the Indians, who stole or killed their cattle and horses, destroyed their crops and murdered the settlers whenever an opportunity presented.—At the time of the Peace the settlers rejoiced in the hope of a respite from the continued watching which was necessary to preserve their lives and property. But an unfortunate event soon renewed all the horrors of Indian warfare. This event was the murder of the noted Chief Cornstalk and his son Ellinipsco at Point Pleasant. The Chief having prolonged his stay at the garrison, whither he had gone on peaceful business, in the full confidence of protection, the fears of the son were excited for his safety, and he crossed the river to learn what had happened to his father. While they were there news arrived that a hunter from the Fort had been slain by Indians lurking behind the bank. Notwithstanding their protestations of innocence, the Chief and his son were immediately put to death. Indian vengeance was aroused; untold suffering to the whole region was the consequence. The news reached Wheeling, and the garrison were warned to be on their guard. Nevertheless there was no appearance of Indians lurking in the vicinity. One morning as two soldiers from the Fort were passing along the road, one of them was shot while the other was allowed to return to carry the tidings. Capt. Mason, Commander of the Fort, understanding that the Indian force was small, marched against them with only fourteen men. He was drawn into an ambush of more than four hundred Indians, and most of his men were immediately slain. Capt. Ogal reinforced him with twelve men from the Fort who shared the same fate. Out of the twenty-six only three escaped, and two of these badly wounded.—Girty the renegade was among the Indians, and threatened the garrison with instant extermination if they resisted, but learning the determination of the garrison to hold out to the last, he retired. The Indians continued for some time in the neighborhood of the Fort, doing all the injury in their power.

There is on record an interesting anecdote of a sister of Col. Zane, which occurred about this time. The Indians were all about the Fort and the soldiers were beginning to be discouraged, as their ammunition was nearly expended. There was plenty of powder at the house of Col. Zane, which was situated a few rods from the Fort, and the maiden volunteered to go and fetch it. The Indians were astonished when she set out, and did not fire, merely exclaiming "a squaw! a squaw!" but when they saw her returning with her apron filled with powder, they saw her object and poured a shower of balls upon her; but she fortunately escaped to the Fort unhurt. It is said she had just returned from a Philadelphia boarding school. We doubt whether the boarding school misses in these days possess the spirit of their grandmothers.

At this time the town of Wheeling was a village of not more than thirty houses; now it is one of the most flourishing of our western towns.

The following letter has been furnished to the editors of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATE MARSAUD, AT BORDEAUX.

"BORDEAUX, March 24, 1839.

"Captain Marsaud, who murdered the Captain and part of the crew, and took command of the French ship Alexandre, (which vessel was seized at Newport, R. I. some time since, and sent under the command of an officer from on board a French man-of-war to Bordeaux,) has been tried, found guilty and executed at Bordeaux for the above crime. A young man, his second officer, has also been tried and found guilty, but on account of his age, has been recommended to mercy. The execution of Marsaud took place three hours after the passing of his sentence. Before his death he made a full confession of all his crimes. He said that 7 men were thrown overboard by his order, and that the mate of the ship imploringly begged of him only *one half hour's time* in order that he might write to, and take a last farewell of his mother, and offered him (Marsaud) 30,000 francs for said half hour, but that he unmercifully denied it to him.

It is very much wondered at in Bordeaux, why it was that the French authorities in the United States experienced so much difficulty from the American magistrates in having such a monster given up. It is also stated that four of the piratical crew who had a hand in the above mutiny and murders, are still in the United States, and that all the entreaties of the Commander of the French man-o'-war Bergere, could not induce the Americans to give them up."

EXTRAORDINARY WILL AND DISCOVERY OF PROPERTY.

A few days since an individual named Wright, formerly a door keeper in the House of Commons, expired at his residence in Beaumont street, leaving, it is said, property to the amount of between £150,000 and £200,000, a great portion of which he had divided among his wife, (his third,) his friends, and servants. The remainder is boqueathed to the children of his only daughter, who is now but three years of age, "if she have any," with the restriction, however, that none of them be permitted to "keep a carriage." Since the death of the testator, on cleaning some of the rooms of useless lumber, one of the servants discovered a small box of antiquated appearance, and, on being opened, it was found to contain nothing but £10 notes, to the amount of nearly £2,000.

SUICIDE.

Mr. Woodman Wheeler, of Petersham, was found hanging dead in his barn on Tuesday of last week. The cause of this suicide, as it has been told to us, is somewhat singular. Mr. Wheeler, a month since, was a hearty old bachelor, verging upon three score and ten. But though old, his heart was not insensible to the "tender offices and affairs of love." In an unguarded hour, as it seems, he plighted his troth to a lady—we cannot say exactly how far. In another moment "he did repent him of the rash act," and earnestly sought a release from the galling though silken chain. The lady was tenacious, and our bachelor generously offered one hundred dollars for a discharge. The lady pleaded blighted hopes, and, tearful as became her sex, would only accept of twice that sum. The repentant lover thought this extortion, and refused; the pertinacious angel called him a trifler, and threatened a suit for breach of promise. He took counsel legal, and then of his purse, and—married her. On the day of the wedding he left her, and never saw her more. The day of his suicide was the day fixed for her removal to his house. "Liberty or death," thought the sighing husband—and debarred of the former, he embraced the latter. The means were emblematic of his fate; to escape the chafing of a silken cord he hung himself with a *log chain.*—*Barre (Vt.) Gaz.*

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

About 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, during the thunder squall, a teamster was passing through a pine forest near Pine Brook, Morris Co., N. J. He was driving a pair of horses, before one of the "long, low, black looking Dutch wagons." The lightning struck one of the tall pines by the road side, and split the tree from top to bottom—one half of which fell directly across the wagon, severing it completely in twain, and leaving the countryman, with his horses and fore wheels, perfectly unharmed, or himself in any way affected by the electric shock.—*New York Cour.*

A new vegetable has been introduced in London which bids fair to outdo the Chinese corn. Steam Spitchcocks, Bishops' potatoes and cotton seed at fifty cents a kernel. It is a species of clover from Bokhara, which grows to the height of ten or twelve feet, can be cut every month, and multiplies at the rate of 300,000 seeds for each grain sown.

Items from English Papers.

Sir Walter Scott, for the whole of his writings, now comprised in eighty volumes, received not less than £250,000.

Mr. Macaulay, Dr. Southey, Sir John Barrow, and other eminent men, have received at times one hundred guineas for a single article in the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Review.*

The negro population of Africa is supposed to amount to very near a hundred millions; in America the negro race may be taken at eight millions, the European at twenty.—*Quarterly Review.*

Mr. John Brown Boreland of Borgue, has a ewe which has recently brought forth three lambs, and the yearlings are all thriving. This is the *fourth time, in succession,* that the same prolific animal has produced an equal number, and the whole of the twelve reached maturity.

The zoological collection of the Garden of Plants, in Paris, has just been enriched by the present of an immense tortoise from a gentleman at Havre. It is a native of the island of Ascension, and weighs 600 lb. It is five feet in length and three and a half broad. It arrived at the gardens on Friday evening, and on the following day laid four eggs.

Important Chemical Discovery.—One of the most valuable improvements in modern times has lately been achieved in the manufacture of soda from common salt, by the use of carbonate of ammonia instead of the pestiferous method hitherto employed in the production of that alkali. The inhabitants residing in the vicinity of the soda manufactories at Birmingham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Glasgow, &c., owe the inventors of this invaluable improvement a heavy debt of gratitude, as by this discovery they have put an end to the dreadful nuisance which the public have so long endured. The necessity of decomposing the chloride of sodium by sulphur no longer exists, the newly discovered process being perfectly free from all noxious vapour. Another important advantage is also secured—namely, that the improved method can with little additional outlay be adapted to the manufactories at present in operation, and the workmen, who have hitherto been frequently thrown out of employment and subject to the loss of their wages in consequence of the numerous indictments that have been laid against their masters for nuisance, will no longer be subjected to this evil. This process, when submitted to an eminent chemical lawyer for his opinion, was pronounced by him to be one the most brilliant and ingenious discoveries in modern chemistry.

The *Tyne Mercury* says successful experiments have been made, by which the harpoon 12lb. weight can be fired out of a piece of artillery with perfect precision, and driven into a whale forty yards distant. Gun boats will thus be used in whale fishing.

On Wednesday evening, a farmer's servant, 45 years of age, named Samuel Boiley, undertook for a wager, at the George Inn, Middleton, to eat 6lbs. of bread, 1lb. of cheese, ½lb. of Butter, a hen weighing 4lb., and drink five pints of ale and two quarts of stew, in three hours, which he performed; and afterwards wanted to engage to eat a potatoe pie, weighing 14lbs., in one hour.

Steam Navigation to India.—In the forthcoming miscellaneous estimates there is an item for "fifty thousand pounds [£50,000,) being an estimate of the sum required to be voted towards defraying the expence of steam communication to India by way of the Red Sea, for one year, to March 31, 1840."

"THE FIELD OF BLOOD" AT JERUSALEM.

At a late *soiree* of the Dublin college of physicians, a highly interesting paper was read by Dr. Wilde, giving an account of a remarkable tomb discovered at Jerusalem, which he had in person examined; and from the remains found therein, he was led to believe it to be the "Aceldama, or Field of Blood," purchased with the 30 pieces of silver returned by Judas to the Jewish priests! The doorway of this tomb was of a mixed architecture, the pillars and pediment being Grecian; the floral embellishments on the architrave Hebrew, and the door itself solid stone, hung on horizontal hinges. Inside it was a large chamber hewn out of the solid rock, each having smaller crypts in each of the three sides, in all of which humane remains were found. The skulls which he exhibited, were of nations who never inhabited that land, therefore "strangers" at Jerusalem at this period. No Jewish remains were found. The skulls belonged to the Mongolian, Ethiopian, or the mixed races; two of them, on the authority of Dr. Pritchard, were of Turkish origin, one an African, probably a negro of Mozambique. The tomb was accidently discovered by an Arab, of the village of Siloo. The inference Dr. Wilde drew was, the true Potters' Field, being used for the burial of strangers who died in Jerusalem.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL. TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Tuesday evening, in seventeen days from Liverpool, bringing 94 cabin passengers. The Liverpool advices are to the 20th April, and the London to the 19th evening, both inclusive. From the New York journals before us, we make up the following summary of news.

The intelligence by this arrival is of high interest, and quite remarkable. One of those sudden turns in the progress of events has taken place, which sometimes occur to baffle all calculation, and show the folly of political prophecy. For months past our tidings from Europe have been full of gathering clouds on the political horizon, daily increasing in blackness and in volume, and wearing an aspect so threatening that it seemed almost impossible that they must be unattended with tempest and convulsion. In a moment, as it were, we find them dispersed, and all around is sunshine and gladness.

The hostile appearances between England and our own country have entirely disappeared; the occasions of jealousy and bickering between France and England and Russia and England have been removed by courteous diplomacy—in the East the alarming condition of affairs is succeeded by such a change as almost totally removes the possibility of serious trouble—in France the wisdom and firmness of the King have piloted him safely through the difficulties of his position, and the factious projects of his enemies are scattered to the winds—the long pending quarrel between Belgium and Holland is peacefully adjusted—and in a word the whole aspect of European affairs has not been for many years more strongly indicative of quiet and prosperity than at the present moment.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Times writes, under date of April 20—

The last accounts from Maine excite some interest in the minds of the British public.—The temperateness and forbearance of the American general government, as well as the more softened tone of the authorities in Maine itself, hold out every hope that a satisfactory adjustment will be accomplished, and that peace, so desirable, will be preserved. The whole current of the British feeling tends in that direction, and the strong impulse of mutual interest, it is to be trusted, will keep it so.

ENGLAND.

The attention of the House of Commons was chiefly devoted to Irish affairs upon which Lord John Russell is stated to have made a very able speech. No test vote had been taken.

Count Sebastiani the French ambassador has written a letter of apology for the *removal* of a Mexican pilot from an English packet in the Gulf of Mexico, by a French Frigate to which Lord Palmerston has replied in a courteous spirit, by order of the Queen.

Over-land letters from Calcutta, represent commercial prosperity to be more cheering, and money more abundant.

DEATH OF MR. GALT.

We are sorry to learn from the Greenock Advertiser of Friday last, that Mr. John Galt died in that town early on Thursday morning. He had suffered no fewer than thirteen paralytic shocks before that which proved fatal.

Lord Brougham *is* sufficiently recovered to leave Paris for London. His Lordship's indisposition is said to have arisen from his having swallowed a needle.

A WEDDING CAKE.

The cake made in commemoration of the marriage of the Marquis of Duoro, eldest son of the Duke of Wellington, with lady E. Hay, is the largest known for some years past, it weighing upwards of 100 lbs, and decorated with the armorials of the noble families of Wellesly and Hay.

The affair of Lady Flora Hastings continued a subject of remark and discussion. Her brother, the Marquis, had written and published a long and very severe letter to Lord Melbourne, demanding the immediate dismissal of his sister's slanderers—said to be Ladies Portman and Tavistock and Sir James Clark—and his mother the dowager Marchioness had also written to the Queen, urging and finally insisting on the discovery and public disgrace of her daughter's maligners. To the first letter, Lord Melbourne replied, by order of the Queen, declaring her Majesty's anxious wish to do every thing in her power to sooth the feelings of Lady Flora and her family; but on the dismissal of Sir James Clark being again peremptorily demanded, his lordship replied that the demand was so unprecedented and objectionable, that even his high respect for the Marchioness and her family would permit him to do nothing more than acknowledge the receipt of her letter.

The opposition papers, as may be supposed, make a terrible to-do about this untoward affair; and the very thin attendance at the Queen's first drawingroom for the season, was ascribed to the disgust it had excited among the nobility.

The Queen, poor girl, was doing all she could to make atonement to Lady Flora: inviting her frequently to the royal dinner parties, and expressly desiring that she should receive the Sacrament with herself on Easter Sunday. Lady Portman is a daughter of the Earl of Harewood—Lady Tavistock is sister-in-law to Lord John Russell.

Her Majesty wore at the levee on Wednesday, a scarlet velvet train, lined with white satin, and trimmed with a rich gold border and swansdown. The trimming was made of the down of the black swan from New South Wales, lately presented to her Majesty.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

In the forthcoming miscellaneous estimates there is an item for "fifty thousand pounds, being an estimate of the sum required to be voted towards defraying the expense of steam communication to India, by way of the Red Sea, for one year, to March, 31, 1840."

A London correspondent, at Calais, informs that the Eagle, Capt. Diersk, bound from Bremen to Baltimore, with 136 passengers and a cargo of merchandize, was driven on shore two leagues east of Calais. The passengers, captain and crew all got safe to land, and hopes are entertained that if the weather be favorable the ship may be got off.

Judgment for £4,16 was recovered in the Sheriff's Court, April 16, against His Serene

Highness the Duke of Brunswick, for a silver-gilt hair brush case, which he had ordered of a silversmith, and for which he had refused to pay more than £3.3.

ARMING OF THE CHARTISTS AT BARNSLEY.

The Chartists are arming with pikes, pistols and guns, not only in the town of Barnsley itself, but also throughout its populous vicinity. Such has been the demand during the last fortnight that the shops have been nearly cleared of firearms, particularly the pawnbrokers, who are dealers in second hand wares.—*Leeds Mercury.*

FRANCE.

Mr. Passy, the Court Candidate, has been chosen President of the Chamber, over M. Odillon Barrott. The number of members present was 431, so that the absolute majority requisite for the nomination of a candidate was 216. On given in favor of the respective candidates an examination of the balloting box, the votes were found to be as follows:—in favor of M. Passy, 223; Odillon Barrot, 193; Dupin, 9; Dufaure, 3.

On the preceding day of the Election, the several parties held meetings to arrange their plans for the battle. The members of the centre gauch met at M. Gauneron's, where it became evident that the defection of M. Passy, in allowing himself to be put up as the Court Candidate, had spread confusion and distrust.

It was presumed that after this triumph Marshal Soult would renew his endeavors to form a ministry,—that he would be successful—and that the new cabinet would be almost identical in policy with that of Count Mole. If Thiers should join it, it would have an overwhelming majority at its command—if he should keep aloof its majority would be smaller but still probably sufficient.

The French government is said to have offered its mediation between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt.

The French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople are said to have agreed to an arrangement in consequence of which an Anglo-French squadron will be formed of six ships of the line, four frigates and ten smaller vessels, to watch the Turkish fleet on its issuing from the Dardanelles. Sir B. Stopford is also to send five ships of the line to Alexandria, and Admiral Lalande is to station three at Tunis. By this means, it is hoped, both the Turkish and the Egyptian fleet will be prevented from wantonly provoking a collision.

The Court of Cassation has decided against the appeal of Marsaud, from the sentence of the tribunal at Brest by which he was condemned to death with Raimond, for the murder on board the Alexandre. Raimond did not appeal.

Lord Brougham and Messrs. Hume and Leader were at Paris during the recess. The former had been ill. A public dinner was offered him, and declined—a private letter says because it was expected that Monsieur Papineau would also be present.

SPAIN.

The Madrid dates are of the 10th ult. They bring no news of interest. Reports reached Bayonne of an engagement between Cabrera and Van Halen on the 9th, near Segura, but the particulars were not known. Espartero had entered the province of Santander, followed by Maroto at the head of twelve battalions. It is rather curious that the Christinos and Carlists suspect their respective Generals of treachery. The ruin of Cabrera is all that is wanted to leave Maroto master of the fate of Spain.

PORTUGAL.

There was a ministerial *interregnum* in this kingdom also. The ministers resigned in a body, in consequence of being defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on a bill they had introduced for increasing the army; and up to the 8th of April all attempts to form a new cabinet had been unsuccessful.

From the East Indies.—The British troops have taken possession of Hydrabid and Bukkur, without any resistance on the part of the natives.

The possession of these places, it is said, will give the complete command of the Indus.

The Ameers of Scinda have submitted to the British Government.

Sir F. Fane retains the command of the troops.

The state of British interests is represented as highly satisfactory.

India.—When the 2d division of the Bombay army landed at Karachee, it experienced considerable resistance, and the natives did not yield until the naval force had bombarded the town. The Ameers of that district of the country then submitted to the terms of peace dictated by the British commander, including the immediate payment of 27 lacs of rupees, equal to £270,000, and an engagement to equip and pay an auxiliary force of 4,000 men, who are to be commanded by officers of the East India Company, and to be employed in the operations against Cabool. The services of this corps are to be continued until Shah Soojah shall be firmly seated upon the Cabool throne. H. Fane, with the advanced guard of the Bengal army, had arrived at Sharkanpoor at which point of rendezvous the Bombay forces, under Sir John Keen, were expected to join in a few days. It was apprehended that no farther progress would be made till after the hot season. Great hopes were entertained that Col. Pottinger had returned to Herat, and that his mission would not prove unsuccessful.—*Morning Post.*

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

May 16. 4

IN CHANCERY,

9th May, 1839.

Joshua Green

vs.

Williams Fowler and John Leighton.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the land hereinafter mentioned, to pay the balance of the purchase money due thereon.

The bill states, that the complainant, on or about the 27th day of March 1837, sold to the defendants, Williams Fowler and John Leighton, a parcel of land lying on the east side of the Susquehanna river, in Cecil county, containing about twelve and a half acres more or less, for the sum of two thousand dollars, five hundred dollars of which was to be paid in cash, five hundred dollars six months after date, and the residue in eighteen months from date—That the cash payment was made, but the other payments have not been made, but the same are due and owing, although the time at which the same should have been paid has elapsed—That complainant has no means of obtaining the money due as aforesaid, but by resorting to his lien upon said land. The bill also states, that the said defendants, Williams Fowler and John Leighton, reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 17th day of June next, give notice to the said nonresident defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this Court in person, or by a Solicitor, on or before the 8th day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 16. 3w.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, EASTON, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, for the above places, on the following days, viz.

On every MONDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Wye Landing.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays.

On every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, returning the same day, and continue to run the above route until further notice.

Passage to Annapolis,	$1
" to St. Michael's and Wye,	$2
" to Easton and Cambridge,	$2

All Baggage at the owner's risk.

N. B. The Maryland can be had on Thursdays for pleasure excursions.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 26.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the subscriber living on the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road about six miles from Annapolis, on Sunday last the 21st April, a dun coloured *MARE*, with a black stripe down her back, and a black mane and tail, about six years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, trots and canters. A reward of Five Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said Mare to me, or leave her at Mr. Leonard Iglehart's.

DANIEL DOROTHY.

April 25. 3t*

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Edward Denver, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Edward Denver having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Edward Denver having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Elijah Wells his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Edward Denver a conveyance & possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Edward Denver be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Edward Denver should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

R. WELCH of Ben.

May 9. 2 3m.

ANNAPOLIS ASSEMBLY ROOM.

MR. DUROCHER very respectfully gives notice to his good friends of Annapolis, that Mr. Gunoss having politely relinquished the Ball Room in his favour, he will commence his professional attention to those who shall honour him with their patronage, on *Monday next.*

Days of Tuition—Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday—at four o'clock for young Ladies—at half past five for young Gentlemen.

May 9. tf.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

Symptoms. The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance, or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

Causes. A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen is a frequent cause.

Treatment. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York; also by

J. HUGHES, Annapolis.

THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

These Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalised in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, and obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthful state.

These Pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, *that old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing, and not* (as too many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) *a source of misery and abhorrence*

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thro' the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses of the **Herb Pills,** always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the exercitions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times

In all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccup, Sea Sickness, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chillness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life; and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulations, and thus strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

DIRECTIONS.

Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills are to be taken in the morning, and night, when the Stomach is free as the Bowels confine, as directed, in doses of two or three pills. The dose may be from three to twelve, or more, night and morning.

General Depot for the sale of the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, 100 Chatham st. New York.

The following are among many cures performed by the superior efficacy of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills:

Liver Complaint, five years standing.

Mrs. Thebe Morris, of North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last five years with Liver Complaint, was completely restored to health by the use of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.* Symptoms: habitual costiveness, total loss of appetite, constant pain in the right side, great depression of spirits; could not lie in bed only on the right side, disturbed sleep, dimness of sight, urine high coloured, pain under the right shoulder blade, langour, lassitude, with other symptoms indicating a diseased state of the Liver.

She was attended by three of the most eminent physicians, but found only temporary relief, until she procured some of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills,* which effectually relieved her of all the above distressing symptoms, and says she is perfectly cured.

Dyspepsia, five years standing.

Mr. John Sutherland, of 608 Water street, had been severely afflicted with dyspepsia for five years, with the following distressing symptoms: sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, faintness, palpitation of the heart, great distress at the pit of the stomach after eating, great fullness, acrid eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation, heartburn, disturbed rest, frightful dreams, flying pains in the chest, side, and back, costiveness, dislike for society or conversation, great lassitude upon the least exercise, and completely unable to attend to any business. Had applied to many eminent physicians, but could find no relief, and despaired of ever being cured. Was advised by a friend to make use of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pill,* the first dose of which gave him great relief, and by persevering in taking the pills, according to the directions, for six months, was perfectly restored to health and the enjoyment of his family and friends.

Dyspepsia, eight years standing, cured by the use of the celebrated Baran Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Captain J. Davis, of the ship William, was labouring under the following symptoms, viz: violent pain in the stomach after eating, great pain in the head, vomiting up all his food, heartburn, dizziness, violent palpitation of the heart, great nervous irritability, spasms, great langour, costiveness, and so debilitated as to be unable to attend to any business; could find no relief until after he commenced using Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, from which he found great relief in a few days, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured, and recommends every person similarly afflicted, to immediately commence using the Herb Pills.

Cure of Nervous and Bilious Affection.

TAKE NOTICE.—Mr. Elias Shafer, of the town of Westerlo, county of Albany, was for above 27 years troubled with a nervous and bilious affection, which for 7 years rendered him unable to attend to business, and during the last three years of his illness was confined to the house. His symptoms were dizziness, pain in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, want of appetite, &c. After expending during his confinement, nearly three hundred dollars, without obtaining any permanent relief, he by accident noticed an advertisement of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, and was consequently induced to make a trial of them. After using them about a fortnight, he was able to walk out; in four months he could attend to business, and considered his disease entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr Shafer himself; there can, therefore, be no deception

SILAS AMBLER.

For sale by

J. HUGHES, Annapolis.
Also, by G. W. WILSON, Upper Marlbro'.

January 17. 1y.

☞ DR. WM. EVANS, proprietor of the newspaper called "The Doctor," hereby particularly requests all Proprietors and Publishers of Newspapers who send their papers to his Office, to direct them to the *Editor of "The Doctor," No.* 100, Chatham street, New York.

April 25.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 23d, 1839.

ON application by petition of Alexander Duvall, Administrator of James Armiger, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Armiger, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1839.

ALEXANDER DUVALL, Adm'r.

April 25. 6w.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company,
April 6th, 1839.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of Five Dollars on each share subscribed is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 1st day of July next, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of August, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of September, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of October, and a further payment of Five Dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid as before stated on or before the 1st day of November next.

By order,

N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

April 11. 4

PROSPECTUS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore a Daily and Tri-Weekly Paper to be called the

BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

The Post and Transcript will be devoted to Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Literature and News.

I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrines of DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANISM, which constitute the fundamental elements of our social and political system. As this declaration imports, on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the "strict construction" school, maintaining that the action of Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently oppose the measures of those, who by a loose interpretation of this MAGNA CHARTA of our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unchecked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which no relief can be found but in despotism.

Among those schemes, regarded as of obviously dangerous tendency, is that of a National Bank, which, however harmless or useful it might be in the full strength and unanimity of the republic, would, in a period of danger,—its branches penetrating every part of the country, and in the words of Jefferson, "acting by command and in phalanx,"—have power to interpose serious and alarming obstacles to the operations of government.

The assumption of the right to impose a tariff beyond the duties necessary to supply the constitutional wants of government; the appropriation of the public money upon schemes of internal improvement, and the interference of government with the domestic institutions of the States, particularly with the institution of Slavery, will be equally opposed as encroachments upon the constitution and upon the rights of States.

The liability of the Banks to periodical convulsions, and their inability to comply, at all times, with the conditions upon which they are employed by the Treasury, as evinced by the suspensions of 1837, render the measure of dispensing with their agency in conducting the fiscal operations of Government one of obvious necessity. The Post and Transcript will therefore advocate the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, as a measure calculated to relieve government from the contingencies to which its connection with Banks renders it liable—one which will insure stability and uniformity in its fiscal action, and reduce the potent influence of the Executive over a league of deposite Banks, to the mere power of appointing the few officers necessary to carry out the system. But while the Treasury System will be supported as a judicious fiscal measure, Banking Institutions will not be opposed. On the contrary their interests—with such checks as are calculated to secure the object of their creation, will be supported as essential to the prosperity and advancement of the country.

Such is the outline of the doctrines for the advocacy of which the new paper is to be commenced, and to the defence and vindication of which the Editors pledges his best support. They are the doctrines of the present administration; and as their continuance and efficiency depend much upon the energy and zeal of those to whom the important office of carrying them into effect is entrusted, the paper will zealously advocate the re-election of *MARTIN VAN BUREN* to the Presidency, as one who has proved himself eminently qualified to uphold and defend them and insure their unembarrassed action. It is believed the Post and Transcript will not be found an unworthy co-adjutor of the democratic paper already engaged in the cause in this city.

On the subject of State politics the paper will advocate a judicious reform, consonant with the spirit and principles of our republican institutions. Aware of the great caution and deliberation with which this subject should be approached, it will nevertheless fearlessly advocate such changes as our own experience has convinced us to be necessary, or such as the history of other States in the confederacy has taught to be wise and salutary.

The all important subject of Internal Improvement will be earnestly pressed upon the public attention; the great necessity of a vigorous prosecution and early completion of the great works in which the State is already so deeply interested, will be urged as positively necessary to preserve unimpaired the public faith and to secure the true and permanent prosperity of our City and State.

II. *COMMERCE.*—The commercial department of the paper will be attended to with the utmost care, and no effort will be spared to render the information relative to foreign, domestic and local markets, and the general state of trade, full and satisfactory.

III. *AGRICULTURE.*—This important subject will receive more attention than has usually been paid to it in similar publications; and besides detailing facts of importance to the farmer and planter, it is intended to discuss the principles of agricultural economy and to claim for the husbandman that station as a citizen and an important producing agent, to which his independence and labours entitle him.

IV. *The ARTS,* both fine and mechanical, will have their appropriate department, and such discussion will be entered into as will tend to evolve the true principles upon which both are founded and to foster the efforts of native genius and skill rather than of foreign ingenuity.

V. *LITERATURE AND NEWS.*—The Post and Transcript will aim at nourishing a sound and pure literary taste, and at the same time will endeavour to equal the best of its cotemporaries in judicious selections and in the promptitude, accuracy and extent of its general intelligence, foreign and domestic.

The first number will be issued in the course of the present month, after which it will be regularly continued. It is desirable that the names of subscribers be returned as speedily as possible to the Publisher.

TERMS.—The POST AND TRANSCRIPT will be of the largest class of newspapers—the DAILY at $8, and the TRI-WEEKLY at $5 per annum, payable in advance, unguaranteed in the city.

☞ All letters must be addressed to *S. P. SKINNER,* Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others, must be post paid.

April 25, 1839.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions of law and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology: but these do not meet the *present* necessity. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is *now* needed; and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "*The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany.*"

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on *Education*, (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the *Medical Treatment of the Insane;* on *Jurisprudence;* on *Theology*, and on *Mental and Moral Philosophy.* On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical:* for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.—A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. *Such* correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—we *must*, in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our FACTS we pledge ourselves shall be *bona-fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter*, as liberal a compensation per *printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence, should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. *The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany* will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN *copies sent to one address. To Clergymen* and *Theological Students*, single copies will be furnished at $1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year*, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be *invariably* required IN ADVANCE.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but *postage must, in every case, be paid.*

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the EDITOR of the Am. Phren. Jour., care of A. WALDIE.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work wil be sent for one year.

☞ Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

August 23.

$20 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Pig Point, on Monday morning last, a Negro Boy named *Washington*, about 18 or 19 years of age. He had on when he went away, a pair of domestic pantaloons and roundabout, the former green, and the latter black; he also took with him a grey cloth coat. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high; thick lips; not very black. He is supposed to be making his way for Annapolis or its neighbourhood. I will give the above reward for his apprehension, and secured so that I get him again.

March 21. BENJ'N. McCENEY.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,

March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of John Pumphrey, Administrator de bonis non of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

JOHN PUMPHREY, Adm'r. D. B. N.
March 14. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Alexander Randall, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Claytor, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Claytor, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

ALEX. RANDALL, [illegible]
March 21.

A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and consequently cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent.* It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four to six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London *duodecimo volume, embracing* Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great liberary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, *no* fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors througout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

NOTICE.

Some time during, or directly after, the late war with Great Britain, *John D.* or *Wm D. Turner*, then a lad, was brought from Norfolk, Va. by a Gentleman, to this place. If said Turner is yet living, he will hear of something much to his interest, by calling on the Editor.

I know of no pursuit in which more real or important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its Agriculture.
WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION
TO THE
SIXTH VOLUME OF
THE CULTIVATOR,
CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL,
of Albany.

IN presenting our subscription for the sixth volume of the Cultivator, the Conductor avails himself of the opportunity of tendering his thanks to the gentlemen, whose voluntary exertions have given to this paper a circulation almost unprecedented in our country—and particularly to the numerous correspondents whose communications have enriched its columns. We respectfully invite the continued co-operation of both classes, as an efficient mode of promoting useful improvement, and advancing the prosperity of our country. The plan and price of the Cultivator will remain as they are; but as the publication can only be sustained by a large circulation and prompt payments, much will depend upon the voluntary aid which we expect, and upon the subscriptions being promptly paid in advance.

The *Cultivator* will continue to treat of the science of agriculture, to furnish instructions for the best models of practice in all the departments of husbandry, in horticulture, and other rural affairs, and to give useful lessons for the improvement of the young mind. The Conductor will endeavour to render it a *present help*, and a volume of *useful reference*, to all who have the ambition to distinguish themselves in rural labours and rural improvements—to help themselves and to benefit society

To meet the public demands, we have published a new edition of our four first volumes, which may be had, stitched, at 50 cents per vol.

☞ All papers stopped at the end of the volume, in February, unless the subscription is renewed.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,

March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Rhelittah Bourke, Administratrix of Tobias Bourke, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Tobias Bourke, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

RHELITTAH BOURKE, Adm'x.
March 14. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,

March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Joseph M. Tate, Administrator of Lewis Robinson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lewis Robinson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

JOSEPH M. TATE, Adm'r.
March 14. 6w.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the late N. C. Dare and R. H. Battee, under the firm of Dare and Battee, expired by limitation on the 31st of December 1838. The subscriber being duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm, requests all persons indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

R. H. BATTEE.

R. H. Battee having associated with him Wm. L. Lowe in the Commission and Grocery business, will be continued at the old stand No. 3, Light-street Wharf, under the firm of

BATTEE & LOWE

February 28.

JOURNAL
OF THE
AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY,
AND
RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that *Silk* may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution, J. S. SKINNER, *postmaster, of Baltimore*, was invited to become the editor of the work, and has consented to do so—so far as may be consistent with the strict performance of his public duties.

In the course of the discussions which took place in the Convention, all the difficulties which have been encountered, and which may yet be apprehended, in the prosecution of the *silk culture*, as a great branch of American industry, were fully considered; and the result was an universal conviction that, now, in the words of the resolution, 'Silk may be grown in the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export.' The suitableness of our soil and climate to the growth and health of the worm, and the trees which supply its *food*; the capabilities, the habits, and the genius of our people for conducting the business through its whole process, and the price of American labour as compared with that of silk-producing countries, all were fully canvassed, and the most sceptical became satisfied. The fact is, that our unrestrained freedom in the entertainment and discussion of various and discordant doctrines, religious and political, has imparted to us, as to our English ancestry, an omniverous appetite for knowledge, and a capacity to learn in a few years what cannot be acquired in *ages*, where all is dull conformity and routine of thought and of action! Thus has it happened in manufactures as in other things; American ingenuity, unrestrained by prejudice or law, has triumphed over difficulties apparently insurmountable! How long, may it be asked, after our first cotton spindle was put in motion before Yankee 'Lowells' were sold at a profit *in China?* So will it be with *silk*. The only question is as to *how long it shall take us?* With a monthly journal to concentrate and diffuse every ray of floating light on the subject, it was the opinion of the Convention that we may realize and enjoy, in our *own day*, the boon which indolence and want of concert may procrastinate, but which nothing short of Turkish apathy can finally defeat.

Let all then who may feel any concern as cultivators, manufacturers, or venders of *silk*, or as patriots willing to offer suitable occupation and bread to the unemployed and the helpless, come forward in support of a work to be faithfully and honestly devoted to these objects of private happiness, and of national independence.

Though SILK, and every thing connected with its production; and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *agriculture, horticulture*, and *rural* and *domestic economy.*—Hence, the adjunctive title '*Rural Economist.*'

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been *paid for.*

All Editors of papers who may desire to see *Silk* added to the list of *American Staples;* and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

Baltimore, January, 1839.

DR. ALBERT G. WELCH,

HAVING concluded his labours at the University of Maryland, informs his friends that he has returned to Annapolis, and resumed the practice of *Physic and Surgery*, and offers his professional services to his friends and the public. He may always be found at his residence near the Government House.

SHERIFFALTY.

AT the *friendly solicitations* of a number of the Voters of Anne-Arundel County, the subscriber is induced to offer his services as a Candidate for SHERIFF of said County, and will endeavour so to discharge the duties, if honoured with their confidence, as to give satisfaction.

JOHN S. [illegible]LBY.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCIV. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1839. NO. 21.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

☞ Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chillness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

Principal Office, 100 Chatham st. New York.

THE FOLLOWING
INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS, are amongst the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally, or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicine and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

☞ *MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS* of the extraordinary efficacy of *Dr. WM. EVANS'* celebrated *CAMOMILE* and *APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS*, in alluviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly fœtid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

☞ ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by *Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine* in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.—*Mrs. Hannah Browne*, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near *Second street*, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of *Dr. Wm. Evans*. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the *epigastric region*, great depression of spirits, langour and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, *pain in the right side*, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured *some* of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until *after she had commenced* using Dr. Evans' medicine, of 100 Chatham street; and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied, if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. References can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 389 Grand st. N. Y.

☞ PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—A perfect cure effected by the treatment of *Dr. W. Evans.* Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburgh, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months; during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees and ankles; an aggravation of the pain towards night; and for the most part all times from the external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power.—For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

☞ Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston sts., afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigour or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; she wept, lamented, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of *my mode of treatment.*

She is now quite relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.
Peter Pinckney, Com. of Deeds.

☞ *An Extraordinary Cure* performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Chatham st. N. Y.—Mr. W. W. W. of 160 Eldridge street, was labouring under a *disease, which was* by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever, until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed himself under his successful course of treatment, from which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

☞ A Letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert, to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself,) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, thro' the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering man.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.

Yours, with esteem,
Sheldon P. Gilbert.

Durham, Green Co., N Y.

☞ *Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.—DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS' STANDING.*—Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The symptoms were—A *sense of distension* and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting, and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of langour and faintness; any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

☞ *An Extraordinary and Remarkable Cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon*, Williamsburgh, corner of *Fourth* and *North* streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr W. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, langour, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the *above facts, and will also* gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

☞ DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—*Interesting Case.*—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, sometimes acid and putrescent eructations, *coldness and weakness* of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the *office* and procured a package, to which, he says, he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure, at Dr. Wm, Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

☞ *A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street.*—Mr Daniel Spanning, of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever, until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

☞ *REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM*, with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.
WM. SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassau st.

The above *medicine for sale by*

J. HUGHES,
Druggist, Annapolis.
Also, by G. W. WILSON,
Upper Marlbro'.

January 17. ly.

POETRY.

JUDITH AT THE TENT OF HOLOFERNES.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Night was down among the mountains.
In her dim and quiet manner,
When Bethulia's silver fountains
Gushed beneath the Assyrian banner;
Moonlight o'er her meek dominion,
As a mighty flag unfurled,
Like an angel's snowy pinion
Resting on the darkened world!

Faintly rose the city's murmur.
But the crowded camp was calm;
Girded in their battle-armor,
Each a falchion on his arm,
Kingly chief and weary vassal
In the arms of slumber fell;
It has been a day of wassail;
And the wine had circled well.

Underneath his proud pavilion
Lay Assyria's champion,
Where the ruby's rich vermillion
Shone beside the beryl-stone.
With imperial purple laden,
Breathing in the perfumed air,
Dreams he of a Jewish maiden,
With her dark and jewelled hair.

Who is she—the pale-browed stranger,
Bending o'er that son of slaughter,
God be with thee in thy danger,
Israel's lone and peerless daughter!
She hath bared her queenly beauty
To the dark Assyrian's glance;
Now a high, and sterner duty
Bids her to his couch advance.

Beautiful and pale she bendeth
In her earnest prayer to Heaven—
Look again—that maiden standeth
In the strength her God has given!
Strangely in her dark eye kindled,
Hot blood through her cheek is poured,—
Lo, her every fear hath dwindled—
And her hand is on the sword!

Upwards to the flashing curtain,
See, that mighty blade is driven—
And its fall—'tis swift and certain
As the cloud fire's track in heaven!
Down, as with a power supernal,
Twice the lifted weapon fell—
Twice—his slumber is eternal—
Who shall wake the infidel?

Sunlight on the mountains streameth
Like an air-born wave of gold;
And Bethulia's armor gleameth
Round Judea's banner-fold.
Down they come—the mailed warriors,
As the upper torrents sally,
Headlong from the mountain-barriers
Down upon the sleeping valley.

Rouse thee from they couch, Assyrian!
Dream no more of woman's smile—
Fiercer than the leaguered Tyrian,
Or the dark-browed sons of Nile,
Foes are on thy slumber breaking—
Chieftain, to thy battle rise!
Vain the call—he wouls not waken—
Headless on his couch he lies.

Who hath dimmed your boasted glory?
What hath woman's weakness done?
Whose dark brow is up before yo,
Blackening in the fierce-haired sun?
Lo! an eye that never slumbers
Looketh in its vengeance down;
And the thronged and mailed numbers
Wither at JEHOVAH'S frown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Churchman.

A VOICE FROM THE DEAD.

"A devout soldier." Acts. x. 7.

Mr Editor,—Your readers have doubtless been generally apprized of the recent death in consequence of an attack in Florida by the Indians, of Captain Russell of the United States army. But *few of them, however*, are probably aware that in his death our religion lost a devout and consistent disciple, and the Church a good faithful member. The bishop of our diocese has just received a letter from him written two days before his death, of which I am permitted to send you a copy. It is brief, and in its terms merely business-like. But it shows where his heart was. It possesses that strong emphasis of *deeds* which put all *words* in the back ground. In short, it proves that he adopted the religion which he *professed* as his *rule of action*. It is in these words:—

"*Fort Dallas, E. Florida, Feb. 26, 1839.*

"*Right Rev. Sir,*—I am very desirous of holding public worship on Sundays with my company; but for the want of Prayer-books I cannot have it as I would wish.

"Will you therefore procure for me, from one of the societies in New York, eight dozen Prayer-books, which, if directed to me at Garey's Ferry, Black Creek, East Florida, and delivered to the quartermaster, Colonel Henry Stanton, whose office is in Washington street, will reach me safely.

"Could I afford to purchase these books myself I would not trouble you about them; and it is because I cannot that I have ventured to make this request.

"I should also cosider it as a great favor if you could send me some tracts, and any other kind of reading suitable for soldiers.

"I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

"S. L. RUSSELL, *Capt. U. S. Army.*

To the Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, N. York."

The above letter, as appears by the date, was written on the 26th of February. Two days after Captain Russell and the men with him were attacked by a party of Indians in ambush. He received at their first fire two serious wounds. In disregard of these, he bravely encouraged his men, and set them an example of heroism in still pressing forward to resist the attack of the savage foe. Soon, however, a third ball reached him and penetrating his head, killed him on the spot.

It is a mournful necessity under which our poor fallen nature is laid clearly recognised in Scripture as a necessity, involving as an unavoidable *consequence no departure* from Christian consistency in the individuals drawn into it, that wars must be. And if they must be, it is an unspeakable blessing to have them prosecuted under the salutary influences of the checks, restraints and sympathies of the Gospel. A devout soldier and such there is every reason to believe Capt. Russell was, may do much to lessen the horrors of war. His deliberately and correctly formed views of duty will lead him to be the bravest among the brave, where this is *righteously* required of him, and therefore the kindest and most merciful, when duty will admit of his exercising the affections and dispositions dearest to his heart. On this principle Capt. Russell, nerved by the imperious necessity of making that resistance which only had the least prospect of checking the murderous exter*minating warfare* which was sought by his savage foe, proved that the true Christian makes the bravest soldier. He was placed in a position in which every thing must be risked in order to do that duty which only could check the thirst for blood which threatened to bring the savage foe into the inmost recesses of civilized occupation and enjoyment, there to deal around indiscriminate death and destruction. A deliberate conviction of duty gave new force to his energies. Serious wounds abated not his courage. Until death came, he was true to his responsibilities. He has left a noble example to the Christian in every department of evangelical obligation. Courage is needed not only in the battle field, and not only as was the case with our departed brother, in meeting and resisting the attacks of an unseen foe in worldly *warfare; but most especially in fearless watching*, in determinately meeting, and in resolutely opposing, the wily enmities which the world, the flesh, and devil exert against us.

I presume it need hardly be added, that the bishop purposes making to the full, to the station at Fort Dallas, the remittance of Prayer books and tracts for which a request has thus been made under the most affecting circumstances.* And surely the prayers of many will ascend that the good designs of the respected deceased may yet be answered, though he is not spared to be an agent in their promotion. Let the Prayer books and tracts be sent on their holy errand, and God will raise up his own agents, for turning them to spiritual good. Let Christian prayers go with them that they may be instrumental among the troops for whose benefit they were asked, and through them, more extensively, to the promotion of the interests of evangelical piety. Nor let a petition be forgotten that the providence of God may so order it, that this inestimable good may be shared by our unhappy fellow beings, now in wretched estrangement from the Gospel of CHRIST, against whom those troops are in arms, and towards whom—compelled as we are by circumstances to regard them now as foes who must be met in a way and by measures having a special reference to the bloody and vindictive nature for which they are more to be pitied than blamed—we should never cease to cherish the benevolent Christian desire, manifested by faithful *prayers and efforts to the same end*, that they may be brought out of their gross darkness into the marvellous light of the blessed Gospel.

MILES CHRISTIANUS.

P. S. Since commencing the above, I have received Dr. Rudd's Gospel Messenger, which contains the following interesting editorial notice of Capt. Russell.

CAPT. SAMUEL L. RUSSELL.

"This excellent officer, of the 2d regiment of infantry, in the United States army, was shot by Indians, while *proceeding* to his post in Florida, in the early part of the last month.

"One account states, that while in a boat, he was fired upon by some concealed Indians, on the shore, and that four or five balls passed through his body, producing immediate death. We should not do justice to our own feelings, nor to the memory of a beloved friend, if we did not bear testimony to the exalted worth of his character, while we number him with many of his brave and noble associates in arms, who have fallen in that most wretched conflict with the red men of Florida.

"We touch not the question of national policy, expediency, or justice, but in this day of professedly increasing love of peace, we ask, what honour or profit has our government derived, as an equivalent for the life of even *one* such man as the subject of this article.

"We knew Capt. Russell as a lad, saw the *unfoldings of his mind and heart, as we overlooked* a portion of his days of pupilage under our own roof. We missed him from our walks for a number of years, though we occasionally traced him in the records of the army. On our first meeting, after a long separation, which made both doubtful as to the identity of person, we rejoiced to find in him a devoted Christian, zealous in the cause of CHRIST and his Church, carrying out those principles, which, in his younger days, we believed were at work in his mind. Subsequent to this accidental meeting, it was our gratification frequently to see him, and to interchange opinions on the great work, not of human strifes and wars, but of the Christian soldiery. We have since known some of his associates in arms, and many of his friends. We have been made acquainted with his efforts to guide the soldiers, and others, attached to his cold and wild cantonments in the far *Northwest*, to the great Captain of our salvation.—We have known his solicitude for the guidance of his corps to the Bible—have heard how he read the services of the Church in his own quarters, and brought many to read and pray with him. We have learned from unquestionable sources, how, in the remotests posts, he has copied and lent, read and reread, to name no more, the sermon of Bishop Porteus on the *Good Centurion*. We know how he devoted himself to the instruction of the ignorant and to the reclaiming of the vicious. We are well informed how he and his estimable wife attended to the son of a clergyman who fell into their hands in the wilds of Iowa; we know the awarded gratitude of that young man, and of his afflicted parents; *and we also know how one* doing honour to the ministry of reconcillati n in the Church, was led to his present office by the same Christian soldier.

"As we mourn for him, we gather consolation in the humble but confident belief, that few could have been found, without the warning of a moment, better prepared."

From Alexander's Messenger.

POULTRY.

The rearing of Poultry produces much profit on a Small Investment.—Those who increased their stock of poultry during the last year, have been reaping a rich reward in return for their increased attention to this interesting branch of domestic economy. It has brought a very generous price, and eggs have been not less liberally paid for. Many chubby boys and rosy cheeked girls have often had their hearts made glad, when "father" has returned from market, and announced the grand price for which he sold the turkeys, the ducks, the chickens and the eggs; for there is in many farmers' families a perquisite arising from sales of this description of stock which inures to the younger branches of the family as a reward for their ingenuity, care and industry, in attending to the rearing and protecting the poultry, and an encouragement to future good conduct and obedience.

The multitude of grasshoppers which inundated the country last summer, with myriads of other insects, furnished an abundant supply of meat for the fowls without apparently reducing the supply of it, and there was but little necessity for giving them other descriptions of food during the season. A farmer who regularly attends market, sold during the last year poultry and eggs to the amount of about one hundred and fifty dollars, and the expense incurred in their production was so small as scarcely to be appreciable; this should encourage others to do likewise, and they will have their reward proportioned to their works.

Guinea fowls make an agreeable variety in a poultry yard, and they furnish more eggs than common hens; they sell well in market without being picked, and their vigilance in guarding against danger, and the great alarm they sound when it approaches, so terrifies the hawk that he rarely ventures to pounce on a chicken when guinea fowls are in the vicinity. Some people rear and keep them on purpose to guard the poultry from the depredations of their enemies, and it is thought they find their interest promoted by it. Rome was once preserved, it is said, by the noise made by geese producing an alarm among the inhabitants in time to preserve them from their enemies, who were approaching.—The writer of this recollects a case that occurred many years since, of a barn being preserved from being fired by an incendiary by a flock of geese, which were aroused from their slumbers by him as he was about to execute his vile purpose; this was afterwards testified to by an accomplice in the intended mischief. I state these facts in order to let young people know that

*Since the above was written, the New York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society, have, at the Bishop's instance, voted one hundred Prayer-books to the station at Fort Dallas; and the New York Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, have voted a donation of tracts to the same station at the discretion of the Bishop.

geese have been of more use in the world besides furnishing us with good feather beds, and quills to make pens.

Those who design to profit by rearing poultry the approaching season, should give attention to it early in the spring and follow it up with vigilance and care until the young ones are well feathered, when they will require but little attention. There should be always a shelter provided for fowls whether they be old or young, and those farmers who are destitute of proper winter quarters for their poultry, should not let another season pass by without making suitable provision to protect them from the inclemency of the weather; for with proper *winter* protection eggs would be abundant all the year, and what pays a better profit than eggs!

OVA.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, May 23, 1839.

For the Maryland Gazette.

How sweet to recall the days of our childhood,
When far, far advanc'd in life's devious way;
As mem'ry revisits the vale, and the wild wood,
Where met our companions so pleasant and gay.

Each scene is before us—and happy we were—
Aloft on the mountain—asleep in the shade;
Knew not from experience trouble or care,
When we on the banks of the rivulet play'd.

By the side of the fountain, whose gurgling rill,
Full oft has beguil'd our young heart and our ear;
Not a breeze to be heard—ev'ry leaf was so still;
E'en echo was hush'd—not a sound could you hear.

Its waters were chrystal, transparently bright,
Its banks, or its borders delightfully dress'd:
It was there that our hours were pass'd with delight,
'Twas there, that when weary we lay down to rest.

New England, our country, tho' far off we roam,
From thy green fields, thy grottoes, thy streams, and thy vales;
New England—New England—thou still art our home,
Tho' we should ne'er more be fann'd by thy gales.

LOGAN.

TO ELLA.

May blessings attend thee wherever you go,
For the banks of the Ohio, I very well know,
Will yield or afford either pleasure or ease,
To a soul so exalted—so easy to please.

If in the far West thy lot shall be cast,
Remember the writer—remember the past—
Tho' surrounded by bliss—yet think of the time
I pray'd thee to give me that fair hand of thine.

Oh! you cannot forget the days that are gone,
When thyself was to me a Star or a Sun;
Thro' the hours of the day my heart was with *thee*,
And present or absent, no other could see.

Prosperity's gifts I implore for my fair,
May her heart ne'er corrode with anxiety, care;
When Ella, the fair, shall be called to her rest,
Her spirit will seek the abode of the blest.

JUVENUS.

The corpse of a white man was taken up on the shore of Hackett's Point, near this city, on the 17th inst. He had on a pair of duck pantaloons, white canton flannel drawers, a red under shirt, a striped over shirt, a blue vest, and a good pair of quarter boots; about six feet high; apparently a German; but no marks or papers were found to give an idea of who he was or where he came from.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A convention is to be held at Centreville on the second Tuesday in June, to nominate a candidate to represent that district in Congress. We are pleased to witness the cordial good feeling existing among the republicans of that district, and the strong confidence with which they are making preparations for the coming campaign. "An early and complete organization, says the Sentinel, will place the election of our candidate beyond a doubt." "We can and we will," says the Cecil Gazette, redeem our congressional district by the election of a democratic republican representative."—*Balt. Post.*

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The following candidates have been announced for Congress in the respective districts:

Dis.	*Democrats.*	*Whigs & Con.*
1	Joel Holleman,	Francis Mallory,*
2	Francis E. Rives,*	James W. Pegram,
3	John W. Jones,*	
4	Geo. C. Dromgoole,*	Thos. L. Gholson,
5	Daniel A. Wilson,	John T. Hill,
6	Walter Coles,*	Vincent Witcher,
7	Archibald Stuart,*	Wm. L. Goggin, Henry A. Wise,*
9	Robert O. Grayson,	John Taliaferro,*
10	Francis Scott,	R. M. T. Hunter,*
11	William Selden,	John M. Botts,
12	Wm. F. Gordon,	*James Garland,**
13	Linn Banks,	Daniel F. Slaughter,
14	W. M. Thompson,	Charles F. Mercer,*
15	William Lucas,	Richard W. Barton,
16	Green B. Samuel,	
17	Robert Craig,*	Saml. M'Dowell Moore,
18	McCamant,	*Geo. W. Hopkins,**
19	Andrew Beirne,*	Pierre B. Wethered,
20	Joseph Johnson,* Wilson K. Shinn,	George D. Camden,
21	Lewis Steenrod,	Thos. S. Haymond.

Those marked thus (*) were members of the last Congress.

Those in *italics*, Conservatives.

MARYLAND—THE COMING ELECTION.

It is truly gratifying to us to look around and observe with what zeal and determination the friends of democratic principles are preparing themselves for the ensuing fall campaign.—They appear to be sensibly alive to the necessity of an early and efficient organization, and are determined to carry out the good work so gloriously begun last fall, until Maryland shall stand forth completely regenerated, and shine as a brilliant star in the broad galaxy of democracy. Never were the incitements to vigorous action on the part of the friends of republican principles, more urgent than at present—and confident we are, that if properly directed, our exertions must produce the most glorious results. With harmony pervading our ranks, and good men and true, upon whom we can rally with all confidence and strength as candidates, we can see no earthly reason to doubt as to the issue.—*Fred. Citizen.*

From the Baltimore Post.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

The new council which has just entered upon its duties in the city of New York have brought to light evidences of official profligacy in the recent whig administration of the affairs of that city, scarcely exceeded in any developements of political turpitude in the country. Among these acts exposed by the new Mayor, Mr. Varian, in his late message is the enormous expenditure of money for electioneering purposes by the Commissioners of the Alms House, under pretence of distributing it for the relief of the "out-door poor."

It appears from a tabular statement exhibiting the amount paid out each month, since May 1839, for the relief of the *out door poor*, that in September last, when the November election was yet remote, the amount expended was only $1042,60. But in October, just previous to the election, when the weather was yet mild and the general activity of business afforded ample opportunites for employment, the relief administered suddenly swelled up to the enormous sum of $6318,51. After the election the charities of the Commissioners were as suddenly diminished. In the cold month of December they amounted to but $1978,56; and as the winter advanced and the necessities of the poor increased, their bounties were proportionably stinted; in January they were $1756,50 and in February no more than five hundred and thirty-five dollars.

The genial sun of March, however, wonderfully warmed the hearts of these Commissioners. The April election was also at hand, and from *five hundred* dollars in February their charities expanded to the round sum of *five thousand one hundred and ninety seven* dollars in March. Thus, in October and March, the two months just preceding the two elections,—seasons of the year when commerce is active, and the poor have every opportunity to obtain employment,—seasons too of genial weather, the amount expended for the out door poor exceeded eleven thousand five hundred dollars; whilst in the inclement months of January and February the amount expended for their relief was but little more than two thousand dollars. Concerning these profligate and unreasonable expenditures, the New York *Evening Post* remarks—

"There is but one explanation that can be given of expenditures so profuse and so preposterously unseasonable. The money was expended, not with a regard to the wants and just claims of the poor, but with a view of affecting the election, and securing a majority who would continue the Alms House Commissioners in their places. If the same villainy, the same disregard of right and justice, had been displayed in a private transaction, it would have consigned them to infamy for life. We now see why eighty thousand persons out of the population of this city, as stated in the report of the Secretary of State, were relieved in one year as paupers."

The following is a list of Officers attached to the United States Flag Ship Constitution, which is about to sail from New York for Vera Cruz and the Pacific Ocean:

Commodore—Alexander Claxton.
Staff—Flag Lieut.—Franklin Buchanan.
Secretary—R. Ogden Glover.
Fleet Surgeon—Thomas Dillard.
Captain—Daniel Turner.
Lieutenants—E. W. Carpender; Wm. H. Kennon, R. R. Pinkham, Thompson D. Shaw, William Smith, Peter Turner.
Purser—McKean Buchanan.
First Lieut. of Marines—J. C. Rich.
Chaplain—J. P. B. Wilmer.
Acting Master—George M. McCreery, Passed Midshipman.
Assistant Surgeons—Charles D. Maxwell; Samuel Jackson.
Passed Midshipmen—James E. Brown; Lewis C. Sartori; Montgomery Hunt; Maxwell Woodhull; Francis S. Haggerty.
Midshipmen—W. C. B. S. Porter, Silas Bent, Henry H. Harrison, George H. Cooper, John P. McFarland, John H. M. Madison, Richard T. Renshaw, John S. Maurey, Wm. H. McCrohan, Charles W. Hays, Aaron K. Hughes, Benj. F. B. Hunter, Henry N. T. Arnold, Jacob F. Sperry.
Boatswain—Robert H. O'Neil.
Gunner—Gustavus Newman.
Carpenter—John Cahill.
Sailmaker—Nathaniel B. Peed.
Purser's Clerk—Wm. W. Watkinson.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1839.

The U. S. Frigate Constitution dropped down to the outer harbor yesterday, and to-day gets to sea if possible. The wind is fresh from the south half west, and if she gets out, she can make but little progress.

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR HORNET.

Who does not recollect the intense interest felt for the fate of this vessel and her gallant crew, and how long and how anxiously every arrival from the south was looked for to see if any intelligence there was of her melancholy fate. At length the news came that but a single tarpaulin, and a few planks, were left to tell the tale—they were picked up in the Gulf of Mexico, and bore marks of having belonged to the ship. She went to the bottom, and not one, it was thought, had been left to account the story of the sad catastrophe.

There is one survivor at least, a sailor, so asserts the New York Dispatch unhesitatingly.—A gentleman just returned from the prairies of Illinois has seen him. He found him cultivating the land, upon the twelve mile prairie, near the Kaskaskia river. He states that he was saved in a boat with five others; that they were drifted ashore upon the Islands of Cuba, whence, after different changes and fortune, he is found at the West. He states that the Hornet was making for a harbour when she struck on a rock, and that he knows of the escape from the wreck of no persons except himself and his five companions. We doubt this story, but there is a possibility it may be true. So many years have passed, and so much anxiety expressed, that it seems to us ere this the history must have come out if a survivor existed. The Dispatch, however, insists that it is so, and is prepared to put any of the friends of the ill-fated crew in a way to obtain more particular information.

SOUTH SEA EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Extract from a letter to the Secretary of the Navy from Lieut. Wilkes, commanding the Exploring Expedition, dated on board the

U. S. Brig Porpoise,
Off Cape Horn, Feb. 26, 1839,

"I have the honour to inform you that I parted company with the squadron at Orange harbor yesterday; the Vincennes under charge of Lieutenant Craven, being snugly moored in that harbor, having transferred myself to this vessel in company with the Sea Gull for the execution of your orders. The Peacock and Flying Fish schooner, with Capt. Hudson, left at the same time, and the Relief would leave to-day for the Straits of Magellan, with a large party of scientific corps."

"Our endeavours, and that of the Peacock, will be to get as far south as we can at this late season. Although I am aware we stand some chance of being shut up in the ice, I could not resist making the attempt.

"The Porpoise, Lt. Comdt. Ringgold, is well provided with ten months (as is also the Sea Gull.) of every thing that can render us comfortable in the event of such an accident. We are all in fine health and spirits."

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

SHOCKING STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

We have before us the painful duty of presenting to the public the details of a frightful disaster, that occurred on the morning of the 6th instant, on board the steamboat George Collier, on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis. The particulars of the heart rending accident, with the names of the sufferers, are given in the annexed letter, addressed to us by the Clerk of the Collier.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

Gentlemen,—It is with painful feelings that I have to relate to you the particulars of an accident which occurred on board the steamboat George Collier, on her voyage from this place to St. Louis, Mo.

At half-past one o'clock, on the morning of the 6th instant, when within about eighty miles of Natchez, the piston-rod gave way, which broke the forward cylinder head, and carried away a part of the boiler stands. The steam which escaped scalded forty-five persons, twenty-six of whom died the same day.

The occasion of this deplorable calamity is not clearly explained. From what has been stated, it appears that no blame is imputed to the officers of the boat. If they are exonerated from censure, we are left to search for the cause of the disaster in some flaw or imperfection of machinery. That there was culpable carelessness somewhere there can be no doubt. The nature and structure of steam engines is not such as to render accidents of the kind inevitable. If the fault did not lie in the management of the machinery, it must in its manufacture. Impressed with these views, we are ready to enquire, how long will the patience of the people tolerate the execrable abuses of steam navigation? Day by day the duty devolves on us of recording some new disaster—some severe and shocking calamity. While all the safeguards of a provident legislation are thrown around our property, shall our persons remain exposed to the most frightful calamities without protection? These are questions which it is time to put to the country—questions which the dying groans and agonies of perishing hundreds are *shrieking* into the public ear. The impunity of a long series of outrages has engendered, among certain classes of men, a perfect indifference to human suffering—and unless the strong arm of the law is stretched forth, the traveller who ventures into a steamboat will run a risk as appalling as he that treads the verge of a volcano whose convulsions portend the bursting of the lava. The enactments of our national legislature on this subject, are ample enough for all purposes. The only requisite wanting is their rigid enforcement. To the importance of a rigid exaction of all the requirements of the law, we would now invite the attention of our executive officers, and it is to be hoped that another awful accident like the one recorded, will not be necessary to arouse their vigilance.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE FLORIDA PRINCESS AND THE POPE.

On the occasion of the Sunday School Anniversary, on Sabbath evening, in the Methodist Protestant Church, the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge fell into the error of relating this pretty jeu d'imagination, and this may give it a currency it could never have acquired, without the authority of his name. Hence we think it may not be improper to set those right upon the matter, who otherwise may be deceived, as the good Doctor evidently was, into believing that such an occurrence ever could have taken place:—The substance of the story we believe as related, is as follows: An American lady in Rome, (Mrs. J. M. White) was desirous of being introduced to the Chief Bishop of Christendom, she was informed that this was a distinction conferred on Sovereigns. "Sir," replied the lady to the Cardinal, to whom she is represented as having made the application, "I am a Princess of the blood, and the daughter of a Sovereign, for in America the people are all sovereigns, and I am the daughter of one of the people." The story goes on to say, that the Holy Father was so pleased with this spirited reply, that an interview was granted, and the American Princess was admitted to an honor, which no lady of a private station had ever before aspired to! The whole thing turned out to be a fabrication of the Florida Times, got up to catch votes for a political candidate. It was detected some two months ago, by the Catholic Miscellany, and denounced. Like other pious frauds, some persons may think, that if the thing is not true, it is so clever, so ingenious, it ought to be true, and that it is a pity to spoil the sport of gentlemen upon so fair a subject as the Pope. But to be serious, these stories are injurious as representing the head of the Catholic church as a very unamiable repulsive and inaccessible being; whereas the truth is not so. We know a plain American citizen who has had the happiness of several interviews with the Holy Father, and who more than once presented American ladies to him, with whom he conversed freely. We know gentlemen within call of the "Courier office," who do know that ladies of all countries, of respectable standing, in every circle or rank, may be presented by the American consul and others cardinals and not cardinals, to the Pope. The officers of our navy who have visited Rome, especially Captains Claxton and Reed, and others, it is known, could give the same testimony; though the ladies, thus received, never made their claim for reception upon the score of being daughters of sovereigns. We notice this fabrication for the purpose of showing how we are sometimes deceived in regard to each other's belief and opinions. It is true the period has passed when it was a profitable trade to deal in tales of this description; thinking persons are very apt now to ask does the thing look probable? What is the character of the witnesses who sustain it? Hence it is a safe course to leave very gross calumnies to their own refutation—"those whose teeth are too rotten to bite, are best of all others qualified to revenge that defeat with their breath." We intend not the unkindness of our observations for Dr. Breckenridge. He is known to be as liberal as he is eloquent, and in fact his allusion, on the night in question, was qualified and respectful. But the occasion has furnished us with a fair opportunity of reiterating that, unless aspersions come from respectable sources they ought not to be noticed, attacks from discreditable quarters are like dull razors, he that uses them is very apt to gash and mark himself.

LEO.

Bishop Waugh will generally preside at the Methodist Episcopal Convention, now sitting in Brooklyn.

THE LIVERPOOL.

This steamer left New York on Saturday, according to appointment.

PIRACY ON BOARD THE ALEXANDRE.

The horrible particulars of the diabolical acts on board the Alexandre of Marsaud and Raymond, "the abducted Frenchmen," whose arrest at Newport, R. I. and subsequent "abduction" from this port, have made so much noise and excited so much interest, are published in Galignani's Messenger, as they appeared upon the trial of those wretches before the Maritime Tribunal of Brest, on the 12th ult. The character of the disclosures, and the excitement which the affair has been the cause of producing in this community, induce us to give the horrible detail a place in our columns. The Braganza affair, dreadful as it was, sinks into insignificance in comparison with it. The result of the trial we have before given.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Messrs. Michaud & Co. of Bordeaux, the owners of the Alexandre, sent her out to Batavia, in June, 1837, to bring home tin, coffee, and merchandise. The crew amounted to 17 men, with M. Louis Bouet, alias Dubois, as their Captain, and Benoit Marsaud, a cousin of one of the owners, as second in command.—The ship arrived in Batavia, Oct. 2d; on the 29th proceeded to Samarang to complete her cargo, and on November 15th sailed again with property on board worth 600,000f. All went well till daybreak, on November 27th, when Captain Bouet took the morning watch at four o'clock. He had called to the cook to bring him some tea, when several of the crew came on deck, and without giving him a moment's time to defend himself, seized him and threw him overboard. Andre, the boatswain, who witnessed this premeditated act of murder, hastened down to the cabin of Lieutenant Morpan, and informed him of what had taken place.—The lieutenant, arming himself with an iron bar, went up, and finding Marsaud on the deck, demanded what had become of the captain, but he, instead of giving him any answer, grasped Morpan round the body, and with the assistance of three of the sailors, named Audrezet, Sandey, and Gordon or Gording, an Englishman, threw him also into the sea. These men next went to the other side of the ship, and served Audony, a sailor, in like manner. Here the master, seeing what had passed, and expecting the same fate, drew his knife, and made a desperate resistance, but was felled by the butt end of a pistol from Gordon, and was quickly buried in the waves. These four being despatched, Gordon ran forward, and called upon the rest of the men to come on deck. Dosset, a youth, was called on to appear, and was dragged aft with threats of being thrown into the water.—The terrified lad begged hard for his life, and to be allowed to write to his family before he if they would save him, but Gordon and Audrezet, reckless of his cries, forced him into the depths. Their next object was Lemoine, another boy, only 17 years old, who threw himself upon his knees to Marsaud, imploring mercy. After a short parley between Marsaud and Gordon, he was spared, though but for a time. On December 2d the Alexandre was overtaken by a gale of wind, and she became unmanageable. She sprung a leak, and to lighten her the coffee and tin were thrown overboard. This storm afforded Marsaud a pretence for accounting for all those whose lives had been sacrificed, as if they had been washed overboard in the storm; but before the entries of their deaths were made on the ship's books, the men determined to get rid of the boy Lemoine, whose mournful countenance was a constant reproach to them. On December fifth, the poor lad was cast from the poop by Gordon. On the following day this ferocious brute met with a similar fate.—He had suffered to escape from him an idea which he had entertained of reducing the survivors to three, namely, Marsaud, Audrezet and himself; so having made him drunk by mixing brandy with his wine, Marsaud threw him off his guard by requesting him to do some act in the management of the ship, and, while he was thus engaged, he was knocked down, and fell overboard. He was an excellent swimmer, and followed the ship for a long time, supplicating Marsaud to take him in, but his cries were unheeded, and he sunk.

On the same day, and before the death of Gordon, Marsaud and Raymond, without any necessity, but merely to give an appearance of the ship having suffered from a storm, and corroborate the report they afterwards made, cut away the mainmast, and a few days afterwards made a leak below the water line of the ship, and threw into the sea or damaged several articles which were afterwards stated to have been lost or damaged. The effects of the murdered men were divided among those who took part in their destruction, but part were restored to their places to keep up appearances on coming within sight of the Island of Mauritius, where there were obliged to put in to repair damages. The Alexandre entered Port Louis December 15. On the next day the pretended certificates of the death of those who had been murdered were laid before the Vice Consul and verified. The ship was repaired at an expense of 75,000 francs, for which a charge was made upon her. A portion of the remaining cargo was sold at 50 per cent loss. Having obtained some additional men, including three Englishmen, and taking more hands on board, Marsaud assumed the command as captain, and Raymond became his first mate or lieutenant. They also took on board two women of colour, one of whom was Adeline Paris, Marsaud's mistress, who has followed him to Brest; and Marsaud had in his possession from forty to fifty pounds weight of gold, and boxes of diamonds valued at 30,000 francs. The Alexandre sailed from the Mauritius with papers for Bordeaux, but when at sea, Raymond effaced the name of Bordeaux and substituted Boston. On the 20th May, 1838, the ship arrived at Newport, U. S. where the Vice Consul, M. Gournard, immediately discovered that her papers had been falsified, and summoned Marsaud before him. Instead of obeying, the self appointed captain attempted to sail for Boston, but was prevented by the promptitude and resolution of M. Gournaud.—The subsequent proceedings in America, which ended in the men being arrested and sent to France for trial, have already been laid before the public.

During a violent gust on Monday, the 13th inst., Captain Dowell, his wife and child, while travelling in Calvert County, Md. not far from Prince Frederick, were all three killed by a flash of lightning.

SINGULAR DEATH.

A man named Matthew Hughes 21 Hammersley st. was strangled yesterday in a singular manner. It seems that he placed his foot on the baten of his stable door, and pulling the door partly open, put his head in to look at his horse. His foot slipping off the baten, the door sprung, and catching him by the neck, strangled him. Verdict Accidental Death.—*N. Y. paper.*

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.

From the Tallahassee Star, May 8.

Once more we are compelled to darken our columns with the atrocities of the unrelenting and wakeful Seminoles. All has been quiet for some time past, but it was only the fearful calm which precedes the storm.

Lieutenant Hulbert was a native of New York, and a graduate of West Point. We sincerely mourn the loss of these valuable young officers of our army.

The following letter from Captain Peyton we publish *verbatim:*

ST. MARKS, May 7, 1839.

Sir:—I have this moment returned from Deadman's Bay, and have to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Lieutenant Hulbert and private O'Driscoll, of the 6th infantry, by the Seminoles.

The express rider between Fort Frank Brooke and Fort Andrews did not arrive in season, and Lieut. Hulbert, with ten men, went out from the place on the 3d of May to ascertain the reason. About half way between the two posts, the command was halted, and Lieutenant H. with O'Driscoll, of (F) Company, went out in advance, intending to pass the night at Fort Frank Brooke.

They were both shot by a party of Indians at the Fourteen Mile creek, probably while watering their horses. O'Driscoll's horse run into Fort Frank Brooke, slightly wounded, and gave the first news there.

Four balls were shot through Lieutenant H.

last matters he saw the soldier was cooked.—Both bodies were interred on the 4th ultimo, at Dunham's Bay. The surgeon's rider has not yet been found, and but little doubt is entertained of his death.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PEYTON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Col. W. Davenport,
First Infantry, Commanding.

From the news received from Tampa Bay, it would appear that the Indians are determined not to treat with a view to emigration. They have heard that the land which Government had assigned them west of the Mississippi cannot be found on their arrival—that country is no longer theirs, and they are naturally angry and resolved to remain where they are at all hazards. The chief of the Tallahassees said at Tampa that, if the soldiers were sent after them, they would fight until their powder and lead was gone, and then with bows and arrows. He would not agree to hold council with General Macomb, for he was certain the whites had two faces; he said he spoke the sentiments of all the Indians north of Tampa Bay, and that any Indian who attempted hereafter to come in to the whites, would be killed On the night of the 22d of April, about one hundred hostiles went into Tampa, and took away some thirty friendly Indians who were waiting to emigrate. During the night the Tallahassee chief held a long talk with a Spaniard, named *Jeano Mantes De Oca*, who speaks the English language well, and communicated to him what we have narrated above.—*Star.*

SPRING AND POETRY.

The Editor of the Cincinnati News has had his imagination exalted by the poetic influence of spring, and thus pours out the tide of song—

"And now the merry ploughboy
Whistles his morning song
Along the dale and through the vale
'Tis echoed loud and long;
The farmer's flocks are roving free,
And on the budding shrubbery
His spouse's
Cowses
Browses;
And the martins have returned and found
A welcome at our houses;
And the little niggers run around
Divested of their trouses."

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Thursday Evening last, 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Mr. Francis N. Daley, *printer*, to Miss Julia Ann, second daughter of Elijah Wells, of this city.

A CARD.

DR. T. J. FRANKLIN has located himself on West River, and will attend to calls in all branches of his profession.

He may be found at the Farm of his father Thomas Franklin, adjoining that of the Rev. Dr. Johns.

May 23.

WOOL! WOOL!

MANUFACTURED IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has built a considerable addition to his Factory, and has now in operation a great deal more machinery than he has had heretofore. He will attend at Upper Marlboro' on Wednesday June 26th, at the Store of H. C. & P. E. Scott, for the purpose of receiving Wool, and at Queen Anne on Wednesday July 3d, for the same purpose, from sunrise till sunset at each place. Wool will be received at all times at the following places, viz. by Mr. Z. W. McKnew, Bladensburg; Messrs. Middleton & Beall, Washington City; and Messrs. Chase & Towner, No. 5, South Eutaw street, Baltimore.

All letters addressed to the subscriber, Colesville, Montgomery county, Md. will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. FAWCETT.

May 23.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1839.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Francis Tubman, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit. To be published once a week for three successive months in some paper published in the State of Maryland.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.

May 23. 3m.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1839.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Abel S. Greenwell, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit. To be published once a week for three successive months in some paper published in the State of Maryland.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.

May 23. 3m.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1839.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Robert R. Medley, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit. To be published once a week for three successive months in some paper published in the State of Maryland.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.

May 23. 3m.

AN ORDINANCE to provide present means for the payment of the Certificates of Debt heretofore issued by this City.

[Passed May 15th, 1839.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised and required, to borrow upon the credit of this city, such sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, as may be necessary to redeem the Certificates of Debt issued upon the authority of this Corporation as are now pressing for payment, and that he shall issue and deliver to those who may lend the money such evidence of debt as they may prefer, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, payable half yearly on the first days of January and July in each year, until the principal shall be paid.

2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the principal of the evidences of debt to be issued as aforesaid, shall be payable on or before the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one.

3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the money to be raised under the provisions of this ordinance, shall, as fast as received, be applied exclusively to the redemption of the unpaid Certificates of the City.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

May 23.

THE subscriber is authorised by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne-Arundel county, containing about

200 ACRES.

and if desired, a sufficient number of Slaves for the cultivation of the land. The Farm has on it a Quarter, Tobacco House, Corn House and Stable, all in good repair. The Farm has a sufficiency of wood land to furnish fuel for the occupant, and timber for repairs of the fencing and houses. There is also a good Meadow. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are well disposed and capable servants.

The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,

January 24. Annapolis.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 20th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Robert Welch of Ben. and Edmund Clagett, Executors of the last Will and Testament of William H. Woodfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William H. Woodfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 20th day of April, 1850.

R. WELCH, of Ben. } Ex'rs.
EDMUND CLAGETT, }

April 25. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Alexander Randall, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Claytor, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Claytor, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

ALEX. RANDALL, Ex'r.

March 21. 6w.

IN CHANCERY,

9th May, 1839.

Joshua Green
vs.
Williams Fowler and John Leighton.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the land hereinafter mentioned, to pay the balance of the purchase money due thereon.

The bill states, that the complainant, on or about the 27th day of March 1837, sold to the defendants, Williams Fowler and John Leighton, a parcel of land lying on the east side of the Susquehanna river, in Cecil county, containing about twelve and a half acres more or less, for the sum of two thousand dollars, five hundred dollars of which was to be paid in cash, five hundred dollars six months after date, and the residue in eighteen months from date—That the cash payment was made, but the other payments have not been made, but the same are due and owing, although the time at which the same should have been paid has elapsed—That complainant has no means of obtaining the money due as aforesaid, but by resorting to his lien upon said land The bill also states, that the said defendants, Williams Fowler and John Leighton, reside out of the State of Maryland.

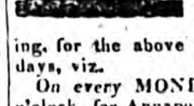
It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 17th day of June next, give notice to the said nonresident defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this Court in person, or by a Solicitor, on or before the 8th day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 16. 3w.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, EASTON, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.



The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, for the above places, on the following days, viz.

On every MONDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Wye Landing.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays.

On every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, returning the same day, and continue to run the above route until further notice.

Passage to Annapolis, $1
" to St. Michael's and Wye, $2
" to Easton and Cambridge, $2

All Baggage at the owner's risk.

N. B. The Maryland can be had on Thursdays for pleasure excursions.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 16.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the subscriber living on the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road about six miles from Annapolis, on Sunday last the 21st April, a dun coloured *MARE*, with a black stripe down her back, and a black mane and tail, about six years old, a bout fourteen and a half hands high, trots and canters. A reward of Five Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said Mare to me, or leave her at Mr. Leonard Iglehart's.

DANIEL DOROTHY.

April 25. 3:*

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition, in writing of Edward Denver, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Edward Denver having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Edward Denver having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Elijah Wells his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Edward Denver a conveyance & possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Edward Denver be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Edward Denver should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

R. WELCH of Ben.

May 9. 3m.

ANNAPOLIS ASSEMBLY ROOM.

M. DUBOCHER very respectfully gives notice to his good friends of Annapolis, that Mr. Gassaway having politely relinquished the Hall Room in his favour, he will commence his professional attention to those who shall honour him with their patronage, on *Monday next.*

Days of Tuition—Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday—at four o'clock for young Ladies—at half past five for young Gentlemen.

May 9. tf.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

Symptoms. The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

Causes. A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen is a frequent cause.

Treatment. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York; also by

J. HUGHES, Annapolis.

THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

These Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and of all the secretions of the body are drawn *from the blood, there is a consequent* increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any *morbid action which may have taken place is corrected*, and obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthful state.

These Pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, *that old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing, and not* (as too many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) *a source of misery and abhorrence*

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thro' the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses of the **Herb Pills**, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times

In all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccup, Sea Sickness, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, *Noises* in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chillness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life: and it is then they require a medi*cine which will so invigorate their circulations*, and thus strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, *should never be without a supply of the Herb* Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

DIRECTIONS.

Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills are to be taken in the morning and night, when the Stomach is foul or the Bowels costive, sufficient to operate twice or three times. The dose may be from three to twelve, or more, night and morning.

General Depot for the sale of the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, 100 Chatham st. New York.

The Following are among many cures performed by the superior efficacy of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills:

Liver Complaint, five years standing.

Mrs. Phebe Morris, of North-sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last five years with Liver Complaint, was completely restored to health by the use of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.* Symptoms: habitual costiveness, total loss of appetite, constant pain in the right side, great depression of spirits; could not lie in bed only on the right side, disturbed sleep, dimness of sight, urine high coloured, pain under the right shoulder blade, langour, lassitude, with other symptoms indicating a diseased state of the Liver.

She was attended by three of the most eminent physicians, but found only temporary relief, until she procured some of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills*, which effectually relieved her of all the above distressing symptoms, and says she is perfectly cured.

Dyspepsia, five years standing.

Mr. John Sutherland, of 608 Water street, had been severely afflicted with dyspepsia for five years, with the following distressing symptoms: sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, faintness, palpitation of the heart, great distress at the pit of the stomach after eating, great fullness, acrid eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation, heartburn, disturbed rest, frightful dreams, flying pains in the [illegible] side, and back, costiveness, dislike for society or conversation, great lassitude upon the least exercise, and completely unable to attend to any business. Had applied to many eminent physicians, but could find no relief, and despaired of ever being cured. Was advised by a friend to make use of *Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pill*, the first dose of which gave him great relief, and by persevering in taking the pills, according to the directions, for six months, was perfectly restored to health and the enjoyment of his family and friends.

Dyspepsia, eight years standing, cured by the use of the celebrated Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Captain J. Davis, of the ship William, was labouring under the following symptoms, viz: violent pain in the stomach after eating, great pain in the head, vomiting up all his food, heartburn, dizziness, violent palpitation of the heart, great nervous irritability, spasms, great langour, costiveness, and so debilitated as to be unable to attend to any business; could find no relief until after he commenced using Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, from which he found great relief in a few days, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured, and recommends every person similarly afflicted, to immediately commence using the Herb Pills.

Cure of Nervous and Bilious Affection.

TAKE NOTICE.—Mr. Elias Shafer, of the town of Westerlo, county of Albany, was for above 27 years troubled with a nervous and bilious affection, which for 7 years rendered him unable to attend to business, and during the last three years of his illness was confined to the house. His symptoms were dizziness, pain in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, want of appetite, &c. After expending during his confinement, nearly three hundred dollars, without obtaining any permanent relief, he by accident noticed an advertisement of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, and was consequently induced to make a trial of them. After using them about a fortnight, he was able to walk out; in four months he could attend to business, and considered his disease entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr Shafer himself; there can, therefore, be no deception.

SILAS AMBLER.

For sale by
J. HUGHES, Annapolis.
Also, by G. W. WILSON, Upper Marlbro'.

January 17. 1y.

☞ DR. WM. EVANS, proprietor of the newspaper called "The Doctor," hereby particularly requests all Proprietors and Publishers of Newspapers who send their papers to his Office, to direct them to the Editor of "The Doctor," No. 100, Chatham street, New York.

April 25.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 23d, 1839.

ON application by petition of Alexander Duvall, Administrator of James Armiger, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Armiger, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1839.

ALEXANDER DUVALL, Adm'r.

April 25. 6w.

Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company,

April 6th, 1839.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of Five Dollars on each share subscribed is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the Company, on or before the 1st day of July next, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of August, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of September, a further payment of Five Dollars on each share on or before the 1st day of October, and a further payment of Five Dollars on each share of capital stock subscribed to be paid as before stated on or before the 1st day of November next.

By order,

N. H. GREEN, Secretary.

April 11.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions of law and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also other two works of a less ephemeral character occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology: but these do not meet the *present* necessity. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is *now* needed; and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "*The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany.*"

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on *Education*, (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the *Medical Treatment of the Insane*; on *Jurisprudence*; on *Theology*, and on *Mental and Moral Philosophy*. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical:* for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.—A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. *Such* correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness; as, also, will honest and respectful objectors to Phrenology. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—we *must*, in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our FACTS we pledge ourselves shall be *bona-fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer (*for accepted matter*, as liberal a compensation per *printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate; nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matter; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. If it be met with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. *The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany* will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 32 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To *Clergymen* and *Theological Students*, single copies will be furnished at $1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year*, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be *invariably* required IN ADVANCE.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post-master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but *postage must, in every case, be paid.*

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the EDITOR of the Am. Phren. Jour., care of A. WALDIE.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

☞ Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

August 23.

$20 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Pig Point, on Monday morning last, a Negro Boy named *Washington*, about 18 or 19 years of age. He had on when he went away, a pair of domestic pantaloons and roundabout, the former green, and the latter black; he also took with him a grey cloth coat. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high; thick lips; not very black. He is supposed to be making his way for Annapolis or its neighbourhood. I will give the above reward for his apprehension, and secured so that I get him again.

March 21. BENJ'N. McCENEY.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,

March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of John Pumphrey, Administrator de bonis non of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

JOHN PUMPHREY, Adm'r. D. B. N.
March 14. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Alexander Randall, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Claytor, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Claytor, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

ALEX. RANDALL, Ex'r.
March 21. 6w.

For publishing in the City of Baltimore a Daily and Tri-Weekly Paper to be called the

BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

The Post and Transcript will be devoted to Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Literature and News.

I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrines of DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANISM, which constitute the fundamental elements of our social and political system. As this declaration imports, on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the "strict constructionist" school, maintaining that the action of Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently oppose the measures of those, who by a loose interpretation of this MAGNA CHARTA of our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unchecked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which no relief can be found but in despotism.

Among these schemes, regarded as of obviously dangerous tendency, is that of a National Bank, which, however harmless or useful it might be in the full strength and unanimity of the republic, would, in a period of danger,—its branches penetrating every part of the country, and in the words of Jefferson, "acting by command and in phalanx,"—have power to interpose serious and alarming obstacles to the operations of government.

The assumption of the right to impose a tariff beyond the duties necessary to supply the constitutional wants of government; the appropriation of the public money upon schemes of internal improvement, and the interference of government with the domestic institutions of the States, particularly with the institution of Slavery, will be equally opposed as encroachments on the constitution and upon the rights of States.

The liability of the Banks to periodical convulsions, and their inability to comply, at all times, with the conditions upon which they are employed by the Treasury, as evinced by the suspensions of 1837, render the measure of dispensing with their agency in conducting the fiscal operations of Government one of obvious necessity. The Post and Transcript will therefore advocate the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, as a measure calculated to relieve government from the contingencies to which its connection with Banks renders it liable—one which will insure stability and uniformity in its fiscal action, and reduce the potent influence of the Executive over a league of deposite Banks, to the mere power of appointing the few officers necessary to carry out the system. But while the Treasury System will be supported as a judicious fiscal measure, Banking Institutions will not be opposed. On the contrary their interests—with such checks as are calculated to secure the object of their creation, will be supported as essential to the prosperity and advancement of the country.

Such is the outline of the doctrines for the advocacy of which the new paper is to be commenced, and to the defence and vindication of which the EDITOR pledges his best support. They are the doctrines of the present administration; and as their continuance and efficiency depend much upon the energy and zeal of those to whom the important office of carrying them into effect is entrusted, the paper will zealously advocate the re-election of *MARTIN VAN BUREN* to the Presidency, as one who has proved himself eminently qualified to uphold and defend them and insure their unembarrassed action. It is believed the Post and Transcript will not be found an unworthy co-adjutor of the democratic paper already engaged in the cause in this city.

On the subject of State politics the paper will advocate a judicious reform, consonant with the spirit and principles of our republican institutions. Aware of the great caution and deliberation with which this subject should be approached, it will nevertheless fearlessly advocate such changes as our own experience has convinced us to be necessary, or such as the history of other States in the confederacy has taught to be wise and salutary.

The all important subject of Internal Improvement will be earnestly pressed upon the public attention; the great necessity of a vigorous prosecution and early completion of the great works in which the State is already so deeply interested, will be urged as positively necessary to preserve unimpaired the public faith and to secure the true and permanent prosperity of our City and State.

II. *COMMERCE.*—The commercial department of the paper will be attended to with the utmost care, and no effort will be spared to render the information relative to foreign, domestic and local markets, and the general state of trade, full and satisfactory.

III. *AGRICULTURE.*—This important subject will receive more attention than has usually been paid to it in similar publications; and besides detailing facts of importance to the farmer and planter, it is intended to discuss the principles of agricultural economy and to claim for the husbandman that station as a citizen and an important producing agent, to which his independence and labours entitle him.

IV. *The ARTS*, both fine and mechanical, will have their appropriate department, and such discussion will be entered into as will tend to evolve the true principles upon which both are founded and to foster the efforts of native genius and skill rather than of foreign ingenuity.

V. *LITERATURE AND NEWS.*—The Post and Transcript will aim at nourishing a sound and pure literary taste, and at the same time will endeavour to equal the best of its cotemporaries in judicious selections and in the promptitude, accuracy and extent of its general intelligence, foreign and domestic.

The first number will be issued in the course of the present month, after which it will be regularly continued. It is desirable that the names of subscribers be returned as speedily as possible to the Publisher.

TERMS.—The POST AND TRANSCRIPT will be of the largest class of newspapers—the DAILY at $6, and the TRI-WEEKLY at $5 per annum, payable in advance, unguaranteed in the city.

☞ All letters must be addressed to S. P. SKINNER, Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others, must be post paid.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

I know of no pursuit in which more real & important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its Agriculture.
WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTION
TO THE
SIXTH VOLUME OF
THE CULTIVATOR,
CONDUCTED BY J. BUEL,
of Albany.

IN presenting our subscription for the sixth volume of the Cultivator, the Conductor avails himself of the opportunity of tendering his thanks to the gentlemen, whose voluntary exertions have given to this paper a circulation almost unprecedented in our country—and particularly to the numerous correspondents whose communications have enriched its columns. We respectfully invite the continued co-operation of both classes, as an efficient mode of promoting useful improvement, and advancing the prosperity of our country. The plan and price of the Cultivator will remain as they are; but as the publication can only be sustained by a large circulation and prompt payments, much will depend upon the voluntary aid which we expect, and upon the subscriptions being promptly paid in advance.

The *Cultivator* will continue to treat of the science of agriculture, to furnish instructions for the best models of practice in all the departments of husbandry, in horticulture, and other rural affairs, and to give useful lessons for the improvement of the young mind. The Conductor will endeavour to render it a *present help*, and a volume of *useful reference*, to all who have the ambition to distinguish themselves in rural labours and rural improvements—to help themselves and to benefit society.

To meet the public demands, we have published a new edition of our four first volumes, which may be had, stitched, at 50 cents per vol.

☞ All papers stopped at the end of the volume, in February, unless the subscription is renewed.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN, Annapolis.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,

March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Rhelittah Bourke, Administratrix of Tobias Bourke, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Tobias Bourke, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

RHELITTAH BOURKE, Adm'x.
March 14. 6w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,

March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of Joseph M. Tate, Administrator of Lewis Robinson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lewis Robinson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

JOSEPH M. TATE, Adm'r.
March 14. 6w.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the late N. C. Dare and R. H. Battee, under the firm of Dare and Battee, expired by limitation on the 31st of December 1838. The subscriber being duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm, requests all persons indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

R. H. BATTEE.

R. H. Battee having associated with him Wm. L. Lowe in the Commission and Grocery business, will be continued at the old stand No. 8 Light-street Wharf, under the firm of

BATTEE & LOWE.

February 28.

JOURNAL
OF THE
AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY
AND
RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that *Silk* may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution, J. S. SKINNER, postmaster, of Baltimore, was invited to become the editor of the work, and has consented to do so—so far as may be consistent with the strict performance of his public duties.

In the course of the discussions which took place in the Convention, all the difficulties which have been encountered, and which may yet be apprehended, in the prosecution of the *silk culture*, as a great branch of American industry, were fully considered; and the result was an universal conviction that, now, in the words of the resolution, 'Silk may be grown in the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export.' The suitableness of our soil and climate to the growth and health of the worm, and the trees which supply its food; the capabilities, the habits, and the genius of our people for conducting the business through its whole process, and the price of American labour as compared with that of silk-producing countries, all were fully canvassed, and the most sceptical became satisfied. The fact is, that our unrestrained freedom in the entertainment and discussion of various and discordant doctrines, religious and political, has imported to us, as to our English ancestry, an omnivorous appetite for knowledge, and a capacity to learn in a few years what cannot be acquired in *ages*, where all is dull conformity and routine of thought and of action! Thus has it happened in manufactures as in other things; American ingenuity, unrestrained by prejudice or law, has triumphed over difficulties apparently insurmountable! How long, may it be asked, after our first cotton spindle was put in motion before Yankee 'Lowells' were sold at a profit *in China?* So will it be with *silk*. The only question is as to *how long it shall take us?* With a monthly journal to concentrate and diffuse every ray of floating light on the subject, it was the opinion of the Convention that we may realize and enjoy, in our *own day*, the boon which indolence and want of concert may procrastinate, but which nothing short of Turkish apathy can finally defeat.

Let all then who may feel any concern as cultivators, manufacturers, or venders of *silk*, or as patriots willing to offer suitable occupation and bread to the unemployed and the helpless, come forward in support of a work to be faithfully and honestly devoted to these objects of private happiness, and of national independence.

Though SILK, and every thing connected with its production; and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *agriculture, horticulture*, and *rural* and *domestic economy*.—Hence, the adjunctive title *Rural Economist*.'

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see *Silk* added to the list of *American Staples*, and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

Baltimore, January, 1839.

DR. ALBERT G. WELCH,

HAVING concluded his labours at the University of Maryland, informs his friends that he has returned to Annapolis, and resumed the practice of *Physic and Surgery*, and offers his professional services to his friends and the public. He may always be found at his residence near the Government House.

SHERIFFALTY.

AT the friendly solicitations of a number of the Voters of Anne-Arundel County, the subscriber is induced to offer his services as a Candidate for SHERIFF of said County, and will endeavour so to discharge the duties, if honoured with their confidence, as to give satisfaction.

JOHN B. SELBY.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. XCIV. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1839. NO. 22.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

TO SPRING.

BY STEPHEN SIMPSON.

Come, balmly Spring, and as your soft cheeks blush,
Loaded with perfumes of the sweetest flowers,
Come, dance o'er meadows where bright streamlets rush,
Your rose-breath cool'd in soft and sparkling showers.

Come, blushing Spring! oh, come, and let me feel,
The genial influence of thy fervid ray;
As magic dreams of pleasure o'er me steal,
To paint the glories of thy radiant day.

Come, on the wings of birds who gaily sing!
Come, on the tints of gaudy-colored flowers!
Come, wreathed in love-smiles as you laughing bring,
The blossom'd odours of the jessamine bowers!

Haste! amorous Spring! oh, haste, and let me see
Thy zephyrs fan thy pale cheek into bloom,
And while all nature bounds in love-trance free,
Come, heal the sick, and snatch them from the tomb!

Come beauteous Spring,—nor hang thus coy behind
The fleecy clouds that threaten latest snow;
Come! in thy fervid glory frank and kind.
Rich in thy smiles—effulgent in thy glow!

Welcome! bright Spring! Ah! now indeed you shine,
While NATURE hails your presence with full glee;
Thy balmy wings shed a rich glow divine,
As blossoms swell with life on flower and tree.

Bright angel! risen from the dusty dead.
How did'st thou burst the bounds of winter's shroud,
To beam so like a Queen with jewell'd head,
And ride day's bl zing chariot on a cloud?

Come! let us greet thee with the lover's sigh,
The peasant's song and Nature's chorus sweet,
Health's ruddy cheek and beauty's sparkling eye,
With joy exulting, and with bliss replete.

Come! let us greet thee with the sick man's prayer,
The maiden's laugh in wild hilarious glee;
As plucking blossoms from the rich parterre,
She bounds as happy as her thoughts are free!

Beautiful Spring! fair mother of the earth!
Accept the homage of each swelling heart.
As joys delicious from thy smiles have birth,
While life and love to throbbing rapture start!

Bring blossom'd wreaths to crown thy fairy urn;
Bring warbling birds to wake thee into bliss;
Bring richest perfumes on thy shrine to burn,
As NATURE kneeling give the homage kiss!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Saturday Courier.

CONFESSION OF A MURDER.

TALES OF BLOOD.

Our readers will doubtless recollect the murder of the unfortunate Silas D. Rives, in Mississippi, last September. John W Carter has been arrested as participant with one Johnson Cook, who is now in Texas. It is believed Rives had about $10 000 upon him when murdered. Most of this Carter says Cook took with him.

Johnson Cook is a second Murrill, if Carter's account of his crimes is unclosed. Among others he details these:

Carter states that Cook, and a man by the name of Bryan who lives at Lake Ponchantrain, killed a man by the name of Allen, in Tallahassee, Florida, and robbed him of $1,650 in cash.

Cook painted himself like an Indian, and headed a party of Seminoles, and butchered one of the most wealthy white families on the frontier of Florida. After killing the whole family, except a young man, who stood over and fought for his sister until he was wounded by a shot from an Indian, Cook then struck an axe into his head, and left it there sticking—robbed the house of $1,100 in paper, and $70 or $80 in specie. He kept the notes and gave the Indians the silver.

Cook then went to Appalachicola Bay, and from thence to Bainarde, Decatur county, Georgia, and in company with a Virginian, with whom he had been travelling in the stage, and supposing he had money, at Cook's instance, walked out to the spring, there killed the Virginian, threw him in the river, and robbed him of $1,110—two $16 pieces of gold and three smaller pieces. This crime was committed in December, 1836. From Bainbridge he returned to Columbus, Georgia, his residence.

In Tallahassee, Florida he saw a traveller pay his bill. Discovering he had money, he told the stranger he was travelling his route, and as it was a di-pal road he would be glad of his company. The stranger thanked him, and they travelled about seventeen miles, when Cook proposed they should drink together, and while the stranger was drinking out of the bottle, Cook shot him through the back of the head and robbed him of ab ut $662.

Cook, and his brother-in law, Charles Hollis, killed the ferry man of the St. John's river, on Augustine trail, a Frenchman, and robbed him of $1,700 or $1,800 and turned the flat loose to avoid the possibility of pursuit.

Cook murdered a man not far from Tal'ahassee, and robbed him of $2,400 and $16 in cash.

He then went into the Indian country, and purchased a poney, and stole seventeen more and hired an Indian to assist him. When he got into the white settlements, he then made the Indian drunk and cut his throat.

Cook & Capt Minny [a celebrated pirate,] went to Snake Island, understanding that a vessel was coming from Key West—murdered the crew, consisting of 7 or 8 men and three ladies, plundered the boat of $17,000 in specie, and scuttled and sunk the vessel.

Cook was then taken in irons to Tallahassee, but was released by force, from the civil authorities, and the irons knocked off. The names of his friends are Augustus and Willis Austin, of Texas.

Cook and Capt. Minny, came across a vessel going from St. Marks to Alamony Lake, loaded with provisions; murdered the white persons on board, sold the provisions and 7 negroes which were on board and sunk the vessel. Capt. Minny died at St. Marks last winter.

Cook then left for Columbus, Georgia, his residence, where he saw a traveller pay his bill, headed him, took deliberate aim; his gun snapped, which the stranger heard and fled.

Cook met with an acquaintance from Texas in May or June last, in Clarke county, Alabama, whose name was William Green. Green told him that his old friends Augustus and Willis Austin, were anxious that Cook should go there, as they particularly needed his services.

Cook thought there was no more harm in killing a man than there was in killing a hog—did not believe there was either hell or heaven—has killed and robbed forty or fifty men, and would this winter murder and plunder as many more.

Johnson Cook is between 26 and 30 years of age, weighs about 140 pounds, has keen blue eyes, and is very narrow between the eyes, his face and hands were badly scarred with dirks and knives which he got by fighting; has been stabbed through the muscle of the arm twice, with a dirk, also in the hip; his hair is sandy, and one of his fingers are broken.

Society is deeply interested in the detection and punishment of such a villain. From this statement, the Governor should not hesitate to offer a heavy reward for his apprehension.

A RIDE.

During the Revolutionary War, when a corps of the American army were encamped near the borough of Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, an officer who was rather more of a devotee of Venus than of Mars, paid his addresses to a lady of distinction, whom he was in the habit of visiting nightly, in the cultivation of those kind feelings which love so cordially inspires.—On a discovery of the cause of the repeated absence of the officer, and of the place where his interviews with his Dulcinea were had, some waggish friends resolved to play off a handsome trick at his expence, which should deter him from a repetition of his amorous visits. The officer, it seems, rode a very small horse of the pony kind, which he always left untied, with the bridle reins over his neck, near the door in order to mount and ride off without delay, when the business of kissing and courting were over, and the horse always remained until hicked by the owner, without attempting to remove his position. On a certain very dark night, when the officer had as usual gone to pay his devoirs to the object of his affections, and was enjoying the approving smiles of the fair one, his waggish companions went privately to the door of the house where the officer was, took the bridle and saddle from the horse, which they sent quietly away, placed the former on the tail, and the latter on the back of a very sober, ruminative old cow, (with the crupper over the horns) who stood peaceably chewing her cud near the spot. Immediately thereafter, they retired some distance from the house, and separating they raised a loud cry of alarm, that the enemy had landed, and were marching with full force into the village. On hearing the voice of alarm, the people ran out greatly excited; and consternation entered every dwelling, found its unwelcome way speedily into the household temple where our official hero was worshipping. Taking counsel from his fears and snatching a hasty kiss, he started from the lady's chamber, and rushing down stairs, shot out of the door with the velocity of a musket ball, and owing to the darkness, not seeing the interesting change in the conformation of his nag, mounted hastily on the saddle with his back towards the head of the cow, and plunging his spurs deeply into her side, caused her to bawl out with excessive pain, and in her best gallop made towards the camp. The officer still plying his spurs and whip to the skin and bones of the suffering old animal, and with all his wine and love on board—finding himself hurried rapidly backwards, maugre all his efforts to advance, and hearing the repeated bawlings of the tortured and terrified beast, imagined that he was carried off by magic, roaring out lustily that the devil had got him—was carried in this state of perturbation into the very alignment of the camp. The courageous sentinels hearing the noise, and imagining that Hannibal and his oxen were coming, discharged their pieces and fled as if the devil chased them. The alarm guns fired, the officers left their quarters, and cried "turn out! turn out!" with all the strength of their lungs. The soldiers started from their sleep as if a ghost had crossed their dreams—and the whole body running half naked, together formed a gallant dishabille prepared to repel the invader. When lo! the ludicrous sight presented itself to the eyes of the gallant officer, mounted on an old cow, with his face towards her tail, and this appendage sticking strait out behind—her tongue hanging out—her sides gory with the grievous gigging of the spurs—and himself, owing to his excessive fear, almost deprived of reason, and half petrified with horror. A loud and general roar of laughter broke from the assembled band at the rider and his steed—the whole corps gave him three times three hearty cheers as he bolted into the camp, and he was seized and carried to his quarters in triumph, there to dream of Love's metamorphoses, backward rides, sternway advances and alarm of invasion, and thereby to garnish his mind with materials for writing a splendid treatise on the novel adventure of cowology.

VICTORIA.

We copy the following notice of the youthful Queen of England, from a letter recently published in the Richmond Enquirer, and said to be from the pen of the American Minister at that Court.

"Of the Queen, I suppose you will expect me to say something, and express my opinion. The press in both countries give the most flattering accounts of her beauty, wisdom, &c.—Indeed, it is the fashion here to represent her—as I suppose they do all Queens—as something short only of divinity. Now I will tell you very frankly what I think of her, and I have had a fair opportunity of judging. As to her person and face, they are pretty fairly represented in many of the numerous paintings and prints, some of which I suppose you have seen; Sully's I think as good and pleasing a likeness as any that has been taken. It has been sent to Philadelphia. None of them, however, do justice to the expression of the face. It is certainly not the sort I should call beautiful—but when lighted up by animated conversation, the face is full of expression and sweetness, and strongly indicative of character. Her manners are bland and unaffected; indeed, there is a simplicity and frankness and engaging affability about her quite remarkable for a Queen. Another striking thing is, the total absence of all ambitious display or desire for admiration which might be expected from so young a person, and she a Sovereign.

No one can approach the [illegible] without being struck, not only with her easy and charming deportment and that peculiar softness of disposition and temper for which she is so remarkable, but with the entire self command and repose of manner which might be expected to guard a sovereign of more advanced years and experience. She has, besides, all the characteristic *bon naturel* and good temper of the English.

In relation to the Queen's personal habits, I understand she rises between 8 and 9, breakfasts at 10, devotes herself to business till 2, then exercises,—generally on horseback, and that at a rapid pace, going at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour. Of her horsemanship I had an opportunity of judging, having myself been present in some of her excursions of 20 miles in about two hours; and I can assure you, if she does not ride like Cæsar, or hunt like Diana, she is yet one of the boldest and finest female riders I ever saw.

Her attention to business is such, that I understand, if a despatch comes while she is at dinner, she commonly rises and attends to it. She has a turn and capacity for business, and will as she advances, doubtless take even a deeper interest in affairs of state than she does at present."

Lord De Roos is dead—a nobleman who was brought into disgraceful notoriety by his cheating at cards. The result of the action which he brought against the gentleman who had defamed him, as he alleged, was damning, and since that period he had lived in retirement and disgrace. We published a full report of the trial at the time. The remains of this nobleman were interred in the Cemetry, Kensal-green. The funeral was conducted in the most private manner, and the only relative who attended was Colonel De Roos, the brother of the deceased. Death does not silence the wholesome indignation at his guilt, nor stay the jests of the wits. Theodore Hook was conversing at the Garrick Club with some of his compeers when the recent death was brought upon the tapis. Some one observed he wondered what sort of an epitaph would be placed upon his monument, when Hook instantly replied, "Oh! I'll tell you. Here lies Henry, 15th Baron De Roos, anxiously waiting for the last *trump*."—Another good thing we likewise have seen. A noble Lord, having at the Garrick Club declared his disbelief of the "card playing" imputation upon Lord De Roos, said in the presence of a wag, "And indeed, so persuaded am I of his innocence, that I even left *my* card at his house." "Did his Lordship *mark* it?" was the natural inquiry. "Not that I am aware," was the reply. "Oh, then," replied the querist, "you may depend his Lordship thought it no *honour*."—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

S. Coleman, of New York, will very soon publish, in an elegant form, John Q. Adams's anniversary address on the 30th of April.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

☞ Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, *chlorosis or green sickness*, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chillness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

Principal Office, 100 *Chatham st. New York.*

THE FOLLOWING
INTERESTING & ASTONISHING FACTS, are amongst the numerous CURES performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 100 *Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally, or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicine and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.*

CERTIFICATES.

☞ *MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS* of the extraordinary efficacy of *Dr. WM. EVANS' celebrated CAMOMILE and APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS*, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly fœtid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

☞ ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mrs. Monroe, wife of Mr. Robert Monroe, 101 Bowery, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms. Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. *Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness*, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by *Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine* in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS' STANDING.—*Mrs. Hannah Browne*, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of *Dr. Wm Evans*. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Husband of the said Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

The above medicine for sale by

J. HUGHES,
Druggist, Annapolis.

any comment, he acceded to her
ow to the day at which our story
I have said that Mr. Lorton's fa
specting the arrival of some per
and his daughter, and Edward's
re coming to take their last look
had won all their hearts. A rap
roused them from the silence into
d fallen, and Mr. L. and his chil
hered in. After a few brief words,
own to Edward's chamber. He
bed, a skeleton of his former self,
hone, and apparently beyond the
ll. The family, as well as Mr.
found, gazing upon him with mois
Emma silently approached the
ch, and gazing one moment at the
tenance of him she loved, love o
her feelings, and, rushing forward,
s bony hand, and exclaimed in ac
ent to his very heart,—"Edward,
, live for your own Emma." The
ed his eyes at the well-beloved
distinctly uttering, "Dear—dearest
ed them again in a swoon. See
its of this rashness, Sarah hurried
room, and taking her to her own
se two affectionate hearts unbur
own sorrows. When they had
almed, Emma said, "The Doctors
t live!"
," added Sarah.
ou fear to try a simple, harmless
ich I have brought with me, and
which I know!"
—for Heaven's sake give it me quick
re is life there is hope."
then, according to the directions,"
placing a box in her hands, and
ctionate embrace they parted.
weeks rolled on, but Edward was
The physician who had attended
at promise of hopes, and took to
credit of the recovery. He little
ll his medicines were thrown away
ceived by the attentive Sarah, and
s secretly, but steadily and surely
t cure, which the highest medical
nounced impossible. Time wore
ree months from the visit of Mr.
to the death bed of Edward Lor
pursuing his daily avocation in
t gentleman's sons. None were
d at his recovery than Emma, and
knew her real feelings, and felt
riority, conceived it his duty to a
nuch as possible. Emma noticed
, and attributing it to the right
aly loved him the more for his mag

as Edward was about leaving the
W. called him into the library, and
word of preface, but fixing his eyes
him, he said, "Edward Lorton, do
daughter Emma?"
blushed, and stammered, but could
and Mr. W. added, "Have you o
of your love?"
By my hopes of happiness, never!"
carried conviction with them.
was satisfied, and taking Edward's
d, "You are worthy of her—take
blessing be upon you."
s from that time the marriage was
nd Edward upon the eve of that
sion, approached his sister Sarah,
ed as bridesmaid, and tendering her
watch and chain, begged her accep
m, not only as a mark of his love,
ratitude for her unremitting atten
his sickness, and he added that it
alone he was indebted for his pre
ss.
ingly refused them on that score,
was only the nurse—Emma was
n."
exclaimed Edward in amazement,

ie prescribed, and I administered
eplied his still laughing sister.
Emma," said he, turning to his
le, "what does she mean?"
eplied the charming bride,—"Come,
ll you," and with that she took him
ire in one corner of the room, and
of paper, she wrote these words:
your life to Evans' Camomile and
le, which I purchased at 100 Chat
nd which have been secretly ad
you by your sister Sarah. Thank
e Providence which directed him
r virtues known, and if any thing
why pay me hereafter."
her to his heart, and with a si
upon the preserver of his life, they
he expectant company.

M'S PORTRAIT OF FRANKLIN.

ring admirable sketch of the Ame
opher, is from a new work by Lord
Brougham, recently published in London, entitled—"Statesmen in the time of George III."
It has not yet been published in this country.

One of the most remarkable men certainly of our times as a politician, or of any age as a philosopher, was *Franklin*, who also stands alone in combining together these two characters, the greatest that man can sustain, and in

[illegible] entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

☞ Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston sts., afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid eructations, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of

[illegible] with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin B. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also at-

[illegible] the direction of his hog sty. Divining the cause, he caught up his gun and went to reconnoitre. On the way to the enclosure he discovered that the gun was unloaded. Nevertheless he continued, and falling in with a large panther, struck it over the nose with so much force, that the stock of his gun separated from

[illegible] with emotion, if she might see Edward once before he died—he was so kind, so good. Mr. W. alone divined the feelings that prompted this request, and estimating as he did Edward's worth, he felt proud that his daughter, with wealth, rank and station at her command, had chosen true merit as the price of her affections.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, May 30. 1839.

ALLEGHANY IRON.

The following notice of the new operations which have been begun in the coal and iron region of western Maryland, is from the Cumberland Alleghanian of Saturday:—

On the 17th inst., the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company under the management of John H. Alexander, Esq. its President, and Charles B. Shaw, Esq. Superintendant, put their furnace in blast. In the first twenty four hours they run off seven ton of pig Iron, which has been increased to ten ton per day.

The colour, smoothness and softness present the best indicia of its quality and warrants the conviction that their success is no longer a matter of doubtful speculation. The furnace is one of the largest and most substantial in this country, and is in charge of an experienced Founder from Wales, Mr. David Hopkins. It is built on the most improved plan and worked by a powerful Steam Engine and hot blast. The Coal and Iron Ore are conveyed on very short railways to the furnace yard from the coal pit and drifts, which are all open for extensive operations. It is understood that the pigs will be taken to Baltimore and manufactured to give the last and best test to the quality of the Iron. The Company have at this time Ore enough upon the ground to keep the furnace in blast until the 1st day of January next.

LONACONING the name and seat of operations of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company is now quite a village. It is situated on Georges' Creek of which it is the Indian name, about 18 miles distant from Cumberland. Too much praise cannot be given to J. H. Alexander, Esq. and P. T. Tyson, Esq., the former superintendent, for the zeal, perseverance and enterprize. The Judicious location of their works at the centre of the great coal basin, with their Iron Ore so conveniently arranged by nature gives them advantages seldom, perhaps never before attained. The success of the 17th inst. gives evidence of sound practical judgment united to the high acquirements in these gentlemen. Amidst all the difficulties of the few past years, they began in good faith to carry out their chartered privileges, steadily prosecuting their work at great risk and personal privation, but undismayed they persever and success has so far crowned their labour. They may be well styled the *pioneers* in the Iron business of Allegany, and merit the best wishes of all, who have an interest in the prosperity of Maryland and particularly of Allegany county.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The Chronicle states that the differences which have so long existed between Maryland and Pennsylvania, in regard to the constitutional right of reclaiming fugitive slaves, are in proper train for amicable and final adjustment. The state of Pennsylvania has accepted the proposition which our Commissioner, Mr. Meredith, was instructed to offer, and a law has passed, by which the great question of the constitutional power of State Legislation over this subject is to be submitted to the determination of the Supreme Court of the United States. The cases of [illegible] to this tribunal, and points raised, which must decide the constitutionality of the laws which have been put in force in some of the free states relative to fugitive slaves.

ENCAMPMENT.

We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle that, for the purpose of repairing the defect existing in the Army in regard to brigade and regimental evolutions—a defect resulting from the small number of soldiers composing the Army, and from their necessarily scattered position—"it has been determined to form an encampment during the ensuing summer; and preliminary steps have been taken as to the location. After examining the various sites thought to be eligible, the race ground near Trenton, New Jersey, has been selected as possessing most advantages. Major Mackay, Quartermaster, and Lieut. J. E. Johnston, of the Topographical Engineers, have been directed to lay out the ground for encampment.

"It is probable that from one to three regiments will be collected at this encampment — The 4th regiment of artillery, just returned from Florida, will be the first on the ground."

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.

The Alexandria Gazette says, our accounts of the growing wheat crop in lower Virginia, and especially in the Northern Neck, continue gloomy; but, from all the country west and north of us, the prospect is very flattering. In the Valley, especially, the grain looks very promising.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

Several thousand acres of fine timber on the "plains" near Concord, N. H. was destroyed by fire on Sunday the 12th inst. the work of an incendiary.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The Lewisburgh Alleghanian says,—"This extensive establishment is again opened for the reception of visitors. The accommodations have been considerably enlarged and improved since the last season; and competent accommodating managers have been employed with the view to give general satisfaction."

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

On Sunday, the 12th inst. which was the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newport, Rhode Island, a monument with a suitable inscription was raised by the citizens of the place to the memory of William Coddington, the founder of the town and the first Governor of the colony, who died November 1st, 1673, aged 78 years. An address and poem were delivered on the occasion.

THE FATE OF THE HORNET.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

In the National Intelligencer of May 23d is republished an article from the *New York Dispatch*, in which some credence appears to be given to a tale of a sailor now settled in the Far West, of his being a survivor with five others of the crew of the U. S. sloop of war HORNET, lost some years since in the Gulf of Mexico. He is reported to have stated, "that the Hornet was making for a harbour, when she struck upon a rock; and that he knows of the escape from the wreck of no persons except himself and his five companions." "They were drifted ashore upon the Island of Cuba, whence, after different changes and fortunes, he is found at the West."

The statements here made by this soi disant sailor of the Hornet are so palpably false that they would not obtain from me, at least, a contradiction, but for the reason that at different and distant periods the fate of the Hornet has been with me a subject of interesting investigation, near the place of her destruction.

Before I proceed to relate the result of my inquiries, I will offer but a word of comment upon the miserable attempt at deception practised by the pretended survivor of that lamented vessel and crew. It is known officially that the Hornet was at anchor off Tampico bar, on the coast of Mexico; and that, a violent *norther* coming on, she put to sea, and has never since been heard of; that she then foundered there can be no doubt, and that all on board perished with her is nearly equally certain. Some remains of the boats of the Hornet, it is understood, were subsequently found upon the adjacent coast of Mexico.

How the survivor in the West contrived to get ashore upon the Island of Cuba, nearly one thousand miles from Tampico, will appear to a seaman somewhat miraculous; and that the Hornet should have struck upon a rock in making for a harbour is apparent to any one at all acquainted with the coast of Mexico to be a *silly lie;* for there is not a single harbour for a vessel of that class upon the whole Mexican coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Vera Cruz, about 180 miles south of Tampico, admits large vessels between the Island and the city; but it is no harbour in a norther.

A few months before the loss of the Hornet, the writer of this communication was in Havanna, in command of an armed vessel; the Hornet made her appearance off the Moro, and [illegible] the port to communicate with the Consul, Mr. RODNEY. It came on to blow a gale of wind, and the boat could not return. An invitation was given and accepted for the officer and men to remain on board the vessel under my command. The following day the weather moderated, and the Hornet came into port. This small act of courtesy led to an acquaintance with Captain NORRIS and his officers, which of course from knowing the sufferers personally, augmented the deep regret felt by every American at the sad event which took place soon afterwards.

About one year after the event alluded to, while landing a cargo of valuable merchandise on the coast of Mexico at the mouth of the St. Ander, I was informed by an American gentleman, a doctor, then there, that he was at Tampico at the time of the loss of the Hornet. He was to have been a passenger in her; his trunks and baggage were on board, and he was prevented from embarking by the [illegible]ddeness of the gale. He stated that the Hornet was at anchor off the bar of Tampico, about three miles from land; her boats were on shore, inside the bar, taking off some provisions; and that, before the work was accomplished, owing as he supposed, to the strong indications of a norther, the boats were suddenly recalled to the ship by signal, and accordingly instantly abandoned their task and repaired to their vessel. The boats were immediately hoisted in, the Hornet weighed her anchors, and, a little before dark, stood off to sea under close reefed topsails—the norther having fairly set in, and with great violence. Two or three other vessels also put to sea at the same time. He saw her still standing to the eastward until night and the storm closed the view forever.

It was after the lapse of several years, that, in the city of Tampico, I was repeating to several of my countrymen—sea captains and others—the statement of Dr. ——— relative to the Hornet. The relation being ended, one of the persons present, Captain ——, well known as having been many years in the trade between Tampico and New Orleans, informed us that he was in command of one of the schooners which lay off the bar of Tampico, and put to sea with the Hornet that evening. He stated that the wind commenced blowing violently from the north; hence it had been considered merely a norther of unusual violence. Such, he said, was not the fact, but that it partook more of the character of the West India hurricane; for that, between eight and nine at night, the wind suddenly shifted from north or northwest, to southeast, and the change was made with such violence that his vessel, being in ballast only, was instantly thrown on her beam-ends, when he was in imminent danger and momentary expectation of miserably perishing. With the closing of night he had lost sight of the Hornet and other vessels. On that awful night, while clinging to the rigging o his cap-sized vessel, which it required the utmost exertion of his strength to effect, the sea having been lashed into fury by the opposing winds, amid the roar of the tempest and rush of waters, suddenly arose above the storm the shrill sound of the boatswain's call. He was instantly aware of the proximity of the Hornet, and suddenly she burst in sight, scudding north or quartering before the gale; for a moment it appeared to him she was bent on his annihilation, to run him over and down; he essayed to hail. Bootless effort! Before his stifled words were half uttered, unheard and unseen, he was passed within twenty feet by the Hornet—the last time, probably, that ever human eyes, other than those fated to perish with her, beheld her. She came and went like a phantom ship. He could have almost touched her; so close did the approximation seem. I asked, did he or could he note at such a time the appearance of the vessel? remarking that any recollection of his might tend to elucidate the loss of the vessel. He replied, her topgallant masts had been sent down, that her lower yards were on the gunwale, or hanging by the gears, and that she was scudding without a stitch of canvass set. He supposed, and I think truly, that she either plunged beneath the heavy sea, which had been got up by the north wind in the first part of the hurricane, or was swamped by the toppling of the cross sea before which the fatal attempt was made to scud; but probably not until an attempt had been made to lie to, which the change of wind, and the Hornet being a low single decked vessel, made impracticable. The captain stated that he was relieved the following day by one of the schooners which sailed in company, and had triumphantly rode out the storm.

In confirmation of the above statement, I was informed at that time, while in Tampico, by Mr. CRAWFORD, the then British Consul, that he had been on board the Hornet, and had breakfasted with Captain NORRIS on the day preceding her loss. A British packet was in the offing, and he was on his way to board her, when being too distant at the time from the land, he went on board the Hornet, and was hospitably received and entertained by Captain NORRIS. He left the Hornet in the forenoon, and proceeded to the packet, when he was caught by the norther, and remained on board for several days. He confirmed the statement of the Captain—of the wind having commenced from the northward, and suddenly veering to southeast. He described the storm as being *similar*, in every respect, to the hurricanes of the West Indies, which are known to blow in quick succession from opposite points of the compass. I had always intended, some time or other, to give publicity to the facts above related, and do not regret that my attention has been recalled to the subject though a painful one.

W.

The British authorities on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence are far from exhibiting that conciliatory spirit which should animate them in the present amicable positions of the two countries. A letter from HENRY D. FITZHUGH, Esq., to J. E. SMALL, Esq., member of the Provincial Parliament, recounts the following particulars of a very unjustifiable seizure of an American schooner.

"The schooner is owned at Oswego," and was laden with about 90 tons of merchandize, consigned by myself to owners in Brockville, Morristown and Ogdensburg—the former a Canadian port, the two latter American ports, on the River St. Lawrence.

"A part of the cargo consisted of a cannon, with its carriage—the gun dismounted, the wheels taken from the carriage, and the whole placed on the deck of the vessel, and consigned regularly on her bills of lading to the captain of an artillery company at Ogdensburgh.

"The schooner arrived at Brockville about noon on Friday the 17th—and, as is usual in such cases, reported her cargo for Brockville to the revenue officer, and received from the deputy collector a "permit" to land the Brockville consignments and then to depart on her voyage.

"While discharging this cargo, she was seized by the collector, Col. Frazer, and taken from the possession of the master. The latter, however, was suffered with his crew to remain on board, but was not allowed to exercise control over any thing belonging to the schooner or cargo—not even so much as to work her pumps.

"The cannon was now taken from her deck, and a mob suffered to mount it, and parade it in triumph through the streets. They were also allowed to ransack the lading of the vessel, to "start" casks of liquor on her deck, and break open and pillage boxes of fruit, and to commit other acts of violence. It is true, these depredations in amount were inconsiderable, but the circumstances seem to show dereliction of duty on the part of the officer, Colonel Fraser.

"On hearing that the schooner was detained at Brockville, under circumstances as above detailed, Colonel Worth, commanding the U. S. forces on this frontier, proceeded to Brockville in U. S. steamer Oneida, with a small military force, where he arrived on the evening of the 18th, and immediately addressed a communication to Col. Fraser, requesting to be informed why the schooner was detained. In the absence of Colonel F., the letter was answered by his deputy, only to assure Col. Worth that Colonel F. would himself return an answer on the following morning. No answer having been received at 2 o'clock, P. M., of that day, (the 19th.) Col. Worth crossed the river to Brockville in the Oneida, and without coming to the wharf, sent a message again requesting information as to the cause of the detention of the schooner. The answer returned was, that the cannon which had been taken to town should be immediately returned on board, and the schooner suffered to depart.

"About the same time a body of regular troops arrived from Kingston in the steamers Traveller and Kingston, by which the guard at Brockville was strengthened, and under the direction of which the gun was restored, and the vessel allowed to resume her course."

BRUTAL CONDUCT OF TWO WATCHMEN.

On Wednesday afternoon, a citizen named John Purfield, upwards of 56 years old, left his residence in Sixteenth street, to which he had been confined by sickness for four months—for a walk. Attempting to return home after night fall, he became exhausted from weakness and fatigue, and sunk down upon a stoop, where he was found by roundsmen John Brady and watchman J. Scofield, who together humanely conducted him to the watch-house In the morning, after having partially recovered, he was put in charge of two watchmen named Jacob Foster and John Goodwin to conduct carefully to the Police Office. The old man soon became again exhausted, and being unable to walk, his inhuman conductors seized him by the arms and dragged him over the pavement to the office, by which violence his body was much bruised, and the knee pans of both his legs nearly torn off, the blood flowing freely from his wounds upon the floor where he was brutally thrown.

He was sent by Justice Taylor to Bellevue hospital, where his wounds were examined and dressed. It is not expected that he will ever recover the use of his legs.

Dr. Bocker, of the hospital, thus describes the injury inflicted upon his person, in a certificate furnished to the police.

A lacerated wound on the outside of the right knee, 4 inches long and 2 broad, opening into the joint, which was ascertained by passing a probe into it, and the sinorial fluid flowing from it. A slight wound was also found on the inside of the same knee. A lacerated wound on the inside of the left knee opening into the joint; also two wounds on the outside of the same knee, and sundry other wounds and bruises of a less serious character, in various places.

The two watchmen were by order of the magistrate taken into custody, severely reprimanded, and compelled to find bail in $500 each, to appear for trial at the Sessions.—*Courier.*

There will shortly be a very formidable squadron of our ships of war in the Gulf of Mexico,—greater in the number and calibre of square-rigged vessels than, perhaps, has ever been under the command of a single officer, or assembled at a single foreign port in peace. In the first place, the frigate Constitution will shortly be at Vera Cruz. The squadron of Commodore Shubrick consists of the flag ship Macedonian frigate, the Ontario, Vandalia, Levant, Erie, Warren, and Natchez, sloops of war. When the Constitution joins the squadron, we will be able to frighten the Mexicans as badly as the French did. There must be some design in keeping such a heavy naval force in the Gulf of Mexico.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

AN ABDUCTION.

It is stated that a young and beautiful girl, 17 years of age, was on Wednesday last decoyed away from her home in New York, by a villain, a married man, who it is supposed has won the affections of his intended victim through false representations of his circumstances and position. The N. Y. Transcript says:

The distracted mother of the poor girl procured a warrant for the apprehension of the heartless vagabond, but although the officers succeeded in arresting him, they could procure

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
AMERICAN PHRENOL
JOURNAL & MISCEL

It is a remarkable fact, that [illegible] verts to the belief that Ph[illegible] true, have, within a few years, [illegible] nishingly multiplied, there does [illegible] the American continent a single [illegible] whose object is to advocate its [illegible] the attacks made upon it, or ans[illegible] quiries which even candid pers[illegible] posed to make concerning it. [illegible] the more surprising since the [illegible] ready existing and daily augm[illegible] which to enrich such a publica[illegible] most inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has [illegible] ate media through which to pr[illegible] profession and to students all th[illegible] which occur, and all the new th[illegible] are advocated in the various in[illegible] medical science throughout the [illegible] it is proper that it should be so, [illegible] is true of the other leading pr[illegible] law and of divinity. But, not[illegible] the important bearings which [illegible] know their science to have on m[illegible] divinity, and law, there is no [illegible] through which, as the appropri[illegible] those bearings may be pointed [illegible] true that some newspapers, an[illegible] two works of a less ephemeral c[illegible] occasionally admit articles in fa[illegible] nology: but these do not meet th[illegible] cessity. A periodical which [illegible] *Phrenological*—one, whose page[illegible] stitute a permanent depository [illegible] which shall be open for the exp[illegible] pinions and the record of princi[illegible] ed with those facts, is *now* ne[illegible] strong feeling of this necessity, [illegible] a belief that such a work is ext[illegible] manded, and will meet with en[illegible] and support, has induced the [illegible] present the prospectus of "*T[illegible] Phrenological Journal and Misc[illegible]*

The object of this work will [illegible] serve from oblivion the most i[illegible] the very numerous facts, confi[illegible] illustrative of the truth of ph[illegible] show the true bearings of this [illegible] *Education*, (physical, intellect[illegible] ral;) on the *Medical Treatmen[illegible] sane;* on *Jurisprudence;* on *Thec[illegible] ental and Moral Philosophy.* [illegible] subjects there is encouragement [illegible] contributions from several able [illegible] the resources of the editor him[illegible] it is hoped, be found inconsider[illegible]

The religious character of th[illegible] be *decidedly evangelical:* for o[illegible] object in giving it existence [illegible] Phrenology out of the hands o[illegible] in ignorance of its true nature [illegible] cies, suppose that they find in [illegible] ment by which to subvert the [illegible] vealed religion, and loosen the [illegible] man accountability, and moral [illegible] A frequent subject of discussio[illegible] will therefore be, *The Harmon[illegible] truths of Revelation and those of* [illegible] And on the subject of the reli[illegible] of our science we respectfully [illegible] quiries and objections, not of [illegible] of the truly candid, and the c[illegible] fearful. *Such* correspondents [illegible] ways welcome to our pages, [illegible] always be treated with kind[illegible] will honest and respectful obje[illegible] nology. But the captious and [illegible] ensure to themselves our sil[illegible] and the ignorant pretender, [illegible] verthrow a science which he [illegible] the pains to investigate, may [illegible] ed rebuke.

As our object is the est[illegible] TRUTH, we solicit the communi[illegible] which are supposed to militate [illegible] nology; and we pledge ourse[illegible] them, in all cases in which we [illegible] tory vouchers for their genui[illegible] which all the facts in the se[illegible] furnished to us. But as we [illegible] own judgment of the cerebral [illegible] in all cases on which we exp[illegible] ons, it is obvious that we ca[illegible] these instances, the opinions [illegible] logical or anti-phrenological [illegible] the degree in which the sev[illegible] developed—we *must*, in ever[illegible] *the head or skull, or a cast* [illegible] certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phren[illegible] will form part of the Journa[illegible] views of Phrenological and [illegible] gical works; nor shall we fa[illegible] our readers such matters of [illegible] portance as may be found in [illegible] logical works of standard [illegible] which are not generally acce[illegible] merican public. Our PAGES [illegible] selves shall be *bona fide* sac[illegible] as practicable, we shall acc[illegible] scriptions with illustrative [illegible] intend and expect that [illegible] will be issued without two o[illegible]

To encourage Phrenologi[illegible] especially professional men [illegible] logists,) to enrich the work [illegible] tributions, we offer [illegible] liberal a compensation [illegible] is usually afforded by the [illegible] cals in our country, but th[illegible] promise to *endorse* all whi[illegible] dents may communicate [illegible] may submit into the work. [illegible] sions, and especially if it affect the [illegible] of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matters and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronized. It is not with the de-

deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

ALEX. RANDALL, Ex'r.

March 31. 6w.

☞ All letters must be addressed to S. F. SKINNER, Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others must be post paid.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE

H. BATTEE.

R. H. Battee having associated with him Wm. L. Love in the Commission and Grocery business, will be continued at the old stand No. 8 Light-street Wharf, under the firm of

BATTEE & LOVE.

February 28.

At the friendly solicitations of a number of the Voters of Anne-Arundel County, the subscriber is induced to offer his services as a Candidate for SHERIFF of said County, and will endeavour so to discharge the duties of the office, as to give satisfaction.

JOHN B. SELBY.

tidings of the young runaway, and her hiding so as yet remains unknown to those who e her interests and comfort most at heart. the matter will undergo a legal investigation ore a civil as well as a criminal tribunal—we rain from stating more at present, as it might ve a tendency to injure some persons, indirectly nected with the transaction, who are not perly amenable to censure. When the guil- party shall be brought to justice,—so as to be d to answer for the iniquity alledged against n—then will we not hesitate to hold him up the scorn he richly merits.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The services connected with this body were ed on Sunday evening by a benediction from shop Moore, who addressed his brethren of priesthood in the most touching manner.— is venerable prelate—venerable in years and the services rendered the Christian cause— lingly alluded to the fact that he had been re than a half a century in the Ministry, and re than a quarter of one in the charge of this ese. Indeed the earliest recollections of solemnities of religion, by many even of e middle aged of his congregation, are con- ected with the presence of the Bishop in the rvices of the sanctuary, and it must be grati- ing to his friends to perceive that he still re- ins a degree of vigor of mind and body which r the auguries of yet longer and greater ser- ice in the cause to which he has devoted his fe. His address at the grave of Mr. Wickham uld be creditable, in a literary point of view, the fresh years of his manhood.

Yesterday morning many of the Clergy and her visitors left town, and about nine in the orning, the harbor was quite animated by the parture of the various steamers for Richmond, etersburg, Fredericksburg, Old Point, Smith- ld, and the intermediate district. The num- r of visitors present during the services of the Convention could not have been less than 2000. the Sabbath the pulpits of the Baptist, Me- odist, and Presbyterian Churches were filled the Clergy of the Convention, and there ere more persons, perhaps assembled in the fferent Churches on Sunday than we have own at any other time. The visitors alone ould create a marked difference, while many thers were induced by the fame of the speakers attend divine service.

Norfolk Beacon, May 21.

The following narrative, copied from the Louisiana Advertiser, strikingly illustrates the truth of the declaration that "the way of the transgressor is hard:"

Many of our readers will doubtless recollect the account of a duel, published in nearly all the city papers, about twelve or eighteen months since; fought in the neighbourhood of Houston, in which Mr. Chauncey Goodrich and Mr. Lawrence, were principals. The latter had been assistant editor of the New York Star, and was of highly respectable connexions: at the first fire, if we recollect aright, he was killed. The grounds for quarrel originated in Goodrich's having had purloined from his pocket book, a bank note of one thousand dollars; this occurred in an apartment of a boarding house, in Houston, in which slept 5 or 6 young men, including Lawrence. On G.'s making known his loss, he was requested to name the person whom he suspected—and after some hesitancy, he designated L. A challenge was consequent; C. M. Stanley, son of an ex governor of Carolina, and one of those who occupied the room common to the member already mentioned, acted as second for Lawrence.

Stanley, according to the Galveston Gazette, remained in Houston after the death of Lawrence; was taking ill, represented himself in straightened circumstances, and occasionally borrowed money to defray his expenses! Notwithstanding his apparent poverty, in a short time after he called on a Mr. Doswell, about to leave Houston for this city, and gave him a *thousand dollar bank bill* to purchase goods for him. Doswell, on his return, having his suspicions excited, waited on Major Holman, who had seen the note in the hands of Goodrich, and from the descriptions given by D., he, Holman, believed that sent by Stanley, to be the same. A. Dr. Smith, who had rendered Stanley assistance, and knew his circumstances, also coincided in opinion as to his guilt.

Stanley, it appears, is at present in prison—not, however, for his supposed crime—but on a positive charge of stealing $500 from a man in Houston, and to whom he afterwards returned the money, consequently the prosecution if followed up, will be less zealously conducted.—Every good man will feel regret if such a ruffian escapes "unwhipt of justice"—as, from all the circumstances, it is evident he has been the primary means of sending two highly deserving young men out of life. Goodrich, it is stated, strung with remorse for the death of Lawrence, became at times partially insane, would start from his slumbers at night, scream out and rave incessantly of the circumstances connected with the duel. He afterwards wandered to San Antonio, resorted to liquor, quarrelled with a gambler, who secretly entered his chamber, shot him, and then, fiend-like, plunged a Bowie knife through him, so as to pin him to the mattress.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The result, as far as we have received returns, follow. We have not room to give all the details. From some of the counties we have not received the full returns; but enough to render the result almost certain.

CONGRESS.

Dis.	Rep.	Dis.	Whig & Cons.
1	Joel Hollemann,	6	John T. Hill,
2	Francis E. Rives,	8	H. A. Wise,
3	John W. Jones,	11	John M. Botts,
4	Geo. C. Dromgoole,	12	James Garland,
10	Francis Scott,	14	C. F. Mercer.
13	Linn Banks,		
15	William Lucas,		
16	G. B. Samuel,		
17	Robert Craig,		
21	Lewis Steenrod.		

The six districts remaining to be heard from were represented in the last Congress by the following persons:

Walter Coles, Rep. John Taliaferro, Whig.
Archibald Stewart, Rep. Geo. W. Hopkins, Con.
Andrew Beirne, Rep.
Joseph Johnson, Rep.

Democratic gain in the House of Delegates thus far, 15. Democratic nett gain in Senate and House of Deleg tes, 12. A gain of one more would give the Democratic party a majority on joint ballot over the Federalists and Conservatives combined.

Senatorial districts which elect two Senators, and counties which elect forty-seven Delegates to be heard from.—*Balt. Post.*

From the Bangor Whig, May 17.

RUMOURS OF TROUBLE.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter dated St. Croix, No. 10, May 14, from a gentleman at that place, who writes that McLaughlin has been at Fish river, which is about 50 miles from No. 10, with 40 men, and ordered off, by letter; Capt. Nye and his men, about 30 in number; they then went down the river, it is supposed for reinforcements. The letter adds, "We immediately sent one express to Fort Fairfield for men, and one to Col. Jarvis, informing him of the facts, and started a boat load of men, ammunition and provisions for the seat of war! We say Fish river country by the arrangement belongs to us. We have sent a force there to secure the timber, take off trespassers, and exercise jurisdiction."

If this letter writer is correct in his statement, the first act of aggression appears to have come from New Brunswick. Fish river is south of the St. John's, and it is understood, we believe, as well as any thing can be understood amid the vagueness of the terms used in all this controversy, that the jurisdiction claimed by Governor Harvey, and conceded for the present by Governor Fairfield, is only over the country north of that river. The Madawaska settlements we unders and to be the country north of the St John's, and the stipulation of Gov. Fairfield, in the agreement negociated by General Scott, was not to disturb by arms the province of New Brunswick in the possession of the Madawaska settlements."

But after all there is probably some mistake in the matter.—*N. Y. Com.*

UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE OF EDITORS.

An Editor of a newspaper must know every thing in the world and more too. He must be a complete Admirable Chrichton. He must be at home on every subject. As to politics, that matter of course is at his finger's ends. He knows all the crooks, twists and turnings, and must enlighten his readers accordingly. In mathematics he must be a Sir Isaac Newton. He must be able to decide, and correctly too, whether the latest arithmetic, or cyphering book is the best, the very best, that was ever published. In astronomy he must tell who is the best star gazer, who points out best and most correctly, the great bear and the little bear, the hyades and pleiades. In classics he must be a Sephens and a Porson at least, as well as a Scapula (we suppose the French would call it L'epaule) in dictionaries and lexicons. In horticulture, floriculture and botany in general, he must be a Linneus, or, to come nearer home a Bigelow, (ahem, aside, we hardly know a dahlia from a dandelion, or a butter cup from a bean pod.) In the drama he must be able to decide who are the greatest tragedians and comedians on the stage. He must be a Talma, a Cook, a Cooper, a Kean, a Mathews, a Liston; he must know which is the best tragedy or comedy of the day, and must decide whether a new one of either description will succeed or even bear a repetition, or whether the author will gain or lose reputation by the production. In medicine and surgery, he must be a Dupuytren, an Abernethy, a Sir Astley Cooper, a Warren, a Danforth, a Jackson; he must know and decide which are the best treatises on medicine and surgery that have ever been published. In chemistry he must be a Sir Humphrey Davy. In fact, he must and does know every thing; he must be and is *au fait* on every subject and in every science. If any man wants an opinion which is decisive and final on any and every subject, moral, political, legal, or any other *al* or *gal* he must apply to an Editor, and he is sure to get a decision at once true, conclusive and satisfactory, and from which there is no appeal. We would by no means wish to puff up or flatter the knowledge or judgment of an Editor, but we would merely intimate that he does know a little more of and understand a little better every subject that ever was treated on, from the science of astronomy down to the Thames Tunnel, than any other class of beings that ever existed.—*Boston Centinel.*

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Thursday 23d inst. by the Rev. Thomas G. Waters, Mr. RICHARD H. JARREY, to Miss ELIZABETH CARR, all of Anne Arundel County.

——, On Sunday evening last, in this city, by the Rev. Thomas G. Waters, Mr. JOHN HENRY PARISH, to Miss ELLEN HOLLIDAYOKE, all of this city.

ATTENTION, ANNAPOLIS GRAYS!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual Parade Ground, State House Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of June, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in full summer dress, with arms and accoutrements in soldier like order.

By order,
EDWARD THOMPSON, O. S.
May 30.

IN CHANCERY,

23d May, 1839.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Gabriel H. Duvall and Somerville Pinkney, appointed trustees by the decree passed in the cause of Samuel Kirby, and others, complainants, and Mary Hunter, and others, defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 23d day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks before the 24th day of June next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1755 00.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
May 30. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
April 25. tm.

A CARD.

DR. T. J. FRANKLIN has located himself on West River, and will attend to calls in all branches of his profession.

He may be found at the Farm of his father Thomas Franklin, adjoining that of the Rev. Dr. Johns.

May 23.

WOOL! WOOL!

MANUFACTURED IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has built a considerable addition [illegible] has now in operation a great deal more machinery than he has had heretofore. He will attend at Upper Marlboro' on Wednesday June 26th, at the Store of H. C. & P. E. Scott, for the purpose of receiving Wool, and at Queen Anne on Wednesday July 3d, for the same purpose, from sunrise till sunset at each place. Wool will be received at all times at the following places, viz. by Mr. Z W. McKnew, Bladensburg; Messrs. Middleton & Beall, Washington City; and Messrs Chase & Towner, No. 5, South Eutaw street, Baltimore.

All letters addressed to the subscriber, Colesville, Montgomery county, Md. will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. FAWCETT.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1839.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Francis Tubman, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit. To be published once a week for three successive months in some paper published in the State of Maryland.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.

DR. ALBERT G. WELCH,

HAVING concluded his labours at the University of Maryland, informs his friends that he has returned to Annapolis, and resumed the practice of *Physic and Surgery*, and offers his professional services to his friends and the public. He may always be found at his residence near the Government House.

IN CHANCERY,

9th May, 1839.

Joshua Green
vs.
Williams Fowler and John Leighton.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the land hereinafter mentioned, to pay the balance of the purchase money due thereon.

The bill states, that the complainant, on or about the 27th day of March 1837, sold to the defendants, Williams Fowler and John Leighton, a parcel of land lying on the east side of the Susquehanna river, in Cecil county, containing about twelve and a half acres more or less, for the sum of two thousand dollars, five hundred dollars of which was to be paid in cash, five hundred dollars six months after date, and the residue in eighteen months from date—That the cash payment was made, but the other payments have not been made, but the same are due and owing, although the time at which the same should have been paid has elapsed—That complainant has no means of obtaining the money due as aforesaid, but by resorting to his lien upon said land The bill also states, that the said defendants, Williams Fowler and John Leighton, reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 17th day of June next, give notice to the said nonresident defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this Court in person, or by a Solicitor, on or before the 8th day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
May 16. 3w.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1839.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Robert R Medley, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit. To be published once a week for three successive months in some paper published in the State of Maryland.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.
May 23. 3m.

AN ORDINANCE to provide present means for the payment of the Certificates of Debt heretofore issued by this City.

[Passed May 15th, 1839.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised and required, to borrow upon the credit of this city, such sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, as may be necessary to redeem the Certificates of Debt issued upon the authority of this Corporation as are now pressing for payment, and that he shall issue and deliver to those who may [illegible] they may prefer, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, payable half yearly on the first days of January and July in each year, until the principal shall be paid.

2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the principal of the evidences of debt to be issued as aforesaid, shall be payable on or before the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and forty one.

3 And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the money to be raised under the provisions of this ordinance, shall, as fast as received, be applied exclusively to the redemption of the unpaid Certificates of the City.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.
May 23.

THE subscriber is authorised by a gentleman on South River to sell a small FARM in Anne-Arundel county, containing about

200 ACRES.

and if desired, a sufficient number of Slaves for the cultivation of the land. The Farm has on it a Quarter, Tobacco House, Corn House and Stable, all in good repair. The Farm has a sufficiency of wood land to furnish fuel for the occupant, and timber for repairs of the fencing and houses. There is also a good Meadow. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are well disposed and capable servants.

The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
Annapolis.
January [illegible]

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

any comment, he accorded to her
ow to the day at which our story
I have said that Mr. Lorton's fa
pecting the arrival of some par-
, and his daughter, and Edward's
re coming to take their last look
had won all their hearts. A rap
roused them from the silence into
d fallen, and Mr. L. and his child
ered in. After a few brief words,
own to Edward's chamber. He
bed, a skeleton of his former self,
home, and apparently beyond the
ll. The family, as well as Mr.
found, gazing upon him with mois-
Emma silently approached the
ch, and gazing one moment at the
tenance of him she loved, love o-
her feelings, and, rushing forward,
s bony hand, and exclaimed in ac-
ent to his very heart,—"Edward,
l, live for your own Emma." The
ned his eyes at the well-beloved
distinctly uttering, "Dear—dearest
ed them again in a swoon. See-
ts of this rashness, Sarah hurried
room, and taking her to her own
se two affectionate hearts unbur-
r own sorrows. When they had
calmed, Emma said, "The Doctors
ot live!"
," added Sarah.
ou fear to try a simple, harmless
ich I have brought with me, and
f which I know?"
—for Heaven's sake give it me quick
re is life there is hope."
then, according to the directions,"
, placing a box in her hands, and
ctionate embrace they parted.
weeks rolled on, but Edward was
The physician who had attended
st promise of hopes, and took to
credit of the recovery. He little
ll his medicines were thrown away
ceived by the attentive Sarah, and
s secretly, but steadily and surely
t cure, which the highest medical
nounced impossible. Time wore
hree months from the visit of Mr.
to the death bed of Edward Lor-
e pursuing his daily avocation in
at gentleman's sons. None were
d at his recovery than Emma, and
o know her real feelings, and felt
eriority, conceived it his duty to a-
much as possible. Emma noticed
, and attributing it to the right
nly loved him the more for his mag-

as Edward was about leaving the
W. called him into the library, and
word of preface, but fixing his eyes
s him, he said, "Edward Lorton, do
r daughter Emma?"
blushed, and stammered, but could
and Mr. W. added, "Have you e.
of your love?"
By my hopes of happiness, never!"
t carried conviction with them.
was satisfied, and taking Edward's
id, "You are worthy of her—take
blessing be upon you."
he from that time the marriage was
and Edward upon the eve of that
sion, approached his sister Sarah,
ted as bridesmaid, and tendering her
watch and chain, begged her accep-
em, not only as a mark of his love,
gratitude for her unremitting atten-
g his sickness, and he added that it
alone he was indebted for his pre-
ess.
hingly refused them on that score,
"I was only the nurse—Emma was
se."
exclaimed Edward in amazement,

he prescribed, and I administered
replied his still laughing sister.
e, Emma," said he, turning to his
ide, "what does she mean?"
replied the charming bride,—"Come,
tell you," and with that she took him
toire in one corner of the room, and
e of paper, she wrote these words:
e your life to Evans' Camomile and
ills, which I purchased at 100 Chat-
and which have been secretly ad-
to you by your sister Sarah. Thank
he Providence which directed him
eir virtues known, and if any thing
e, why pay me hereafter."
ed her to his heart, and with a si-
g upon the preserver of his life, they
the expectant company.

[illegible]AM'S PORTRAIT OF FRANKLIN.

wing admirable sketch of the Ame-
opher, is from a new work by Lord
Brougham, recently published in London, entitled—"Statesmen in the time of George III." It has not yet been published in this country.

One of the most remarkable men (truthfully of our times as a politician, or of any age as a philosopher, was Franklin, who also stands unique in combining together these two characters, the greatest that man can sustain, and in

[illegible] CURE GUARANTEED, with an assortion of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jervis, 12 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high colored, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above [illegible]

[illegible] the direction of his hog sty. Divining the cause, he caught up his gun and went to reconnoitre. On the way to the enclosure he discovered that the gun was unloaded. Nevertheless he continued, and falling in with a large panther, struck it over the nose with so much force, that the stock of his gun separated from

[illegible] with emotion, if she might see Edward once before he died—he was so kind, so good. Mr. W. alone divined the feelings that prompted this request, and estimating as he did Edward's worth, he felt proud that his daughter, with wealth, rank and station of her command, had chosen true merit as the prize of her affections.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL & MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact, that while the converts to the belief that Phrenology is true, have, within a few years, most astonishingly multiplied, there does not exist on the American continent a single periodical whose object is to advocate its truths, repel the attacks made upon it, or answer the enquiries which even candid persons are disposed to make concerning it. And this is the more surprising since the materials already existing and daily augmenting, with which to enrich such a publication, are almost inexhaustible.

The science of medicine has its appropriate media through which to present to the profession and to students all the new facts which occur, and all the new theories which are advocated in the various institutions of medical science throughout the world; and it is proper that it should be so. The same is true of the other leading professions of law and of divinity. But, notwithstanding the important bearings which phrenologists know their science to have on medicine, and divinity, and law, there is no publication through which, as the appropriate channel, those bearings may be pointed out. It is true that some newspapers, and also one or two works of a less ephemeral character, do occasionally admit articles in favour of phrenology: but these do not meet the *present* necessity. A periodical which is avowedly *phrenological*—one, whose pages shall constitute a permanent depository of facts, and which shall be open for the expression of opinions and the record of principles connected with those facts, is *now* needed; and a strong feeling of this necessity, together with a belief that such a work is extensively demanded, and will meet with encouragement and support, has induced the publisher to present the prospectus of "*The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany.*"

The object of this work will be to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the very numerous facts, confirmatory and illustrative of the truth of phrenology; to show the true bearings of this science on *Education*, (physical, intellectual, and moral;) on the *Medical Treatment of the Insane;* on *Jurisprudence;* on *Theology*, and on *Mental and Moral Philosophy*. On all these subjects there is encouragement to hope for contributions from several able pens; while the resources of the editor himself will not, it is hoped, be found inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be *decidedly evangelical:* for one prominent object in giving it existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands of those, who, in ignorance of its true nature and tendencies, suppose that they find in it an instrument by which to subvert the truths of revealed religion, and loosen the bonds of human accountability, and moral obligation.—A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will therefore be, *The Harmony between the truths of Revelation and those of Phrenology.* And on the subject of the religious bearings of our science we respectfully solicit the enquiries and objections, not of cavillers, but of the truly candid, and the conscientiously fearful. *Such* correspondents we shall always welcome to our pages, and they will always be treated with kindness. But the captious and cavillers will ensure to themselves our silent contempt; and the ignorant pretender, who seeks to overthrow a science which he will not be at the pains to investigate, may expect a merited rebuke.

As our object is the establishment of TRUTH, we solicit the communication of facts which are supposed to militate against Phrenology; and we pledge ourselves to publish them, in all cases in which we have satisfactory vouchers for their genuineness; and in which all the facts in the several cases are furnished to us. But as we must form our own judgment of the cerebral developement in all cases on which we express our opinions, it is obvious that we cannot receive, in these instances, the opinions of non-phrenological or anti-phrenological writers, as to the degree in which the several organs are developed—*we must*, in every such case, see *the head or skull, or a cast of it*, properly certified to be true to nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects will form part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Phrenological and Anti-Phrenological works: nor shall we fail to present to our readers such matters of interest and importance as may be found in foreign Phrenological works of standard excellence, and which are not generally accessible to the American public. Our FACTS we pledge ourselves shall be *bona-fide* such; and, as often as practicable, we shall accompany our descriptions with illustrative cuts: indeed, we intend and expect that scarcely a number will be issued without two or more such cuts.

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and especially professional men who are Phrenologists,) to enrich the work with their contributions, we offer for *accepted matter*, as liberal a compensation per *printed page*, as is usually afforded by the very first periodicals in our country; but the editor does not promise to *endorse* all which his correspondents may communicate, nor all which he may admit into the work. To error, if serious, and especially if it affect the interests of morality and religion, he claims the right of correction, in the form of reply, or of the suppression of the objectionable matters; and communications for which compensation is expected, must be so prepared as to be fit for the public eye.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to say, that the pecuniary value of each number will depend much on the extent to which the work is patronised. It is not with the desire or expectation of gain that it is offered to the community, but from moral considerations: from a desire to know and to promulgate *truth*. Hence should a large subscription list be obtained, a considerable proportion of the profits will be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be inserted, and the attractions of the work be thus multiplied.

TERMS.

1. *The American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany* will be issued monthly, commencing on the 2d of October next.

2. Each number will contain *at least* 52 octavo pages, making a volume of not less than 384 pages; corresponding in point of mechanical execution with the best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum for a single copy; $5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for THREE copies, or $10 (current as above) for SEVEN copies sent to one address. To *Clergymen* and *Theological Students*, single copies will be furnished at $1 50 per annum; and to companies of eight or more of such, it will be reduced to $1 25 per copy, if sent to one address, and the subscription forwarded to the publisher free of expense.

N. B. As funds are already deposited for sustaining the work *one year*, subscribers will incur no risk of loss by paying in advance; and for the same reason, subscriptions will be *invariably* required IN ADVANCE.

Money sent by mail, if enclosed in the presence of the post master, will be at the risk of the publisher; but *postage must, in every case, be paid.*

Subscriptions, and letters of business, may be addressed to the publisher, ADAM WALDIE, 46 Carpenter-street, Philadelphia, and communications for the work to the EDITOR of the Am. Phren. Jour., care of A. WALDIE.

To editors who will give this Prospectus one or two insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the publisher, the work will be sent for one year.

☞ Postmasters throughout the country will please to act as agents for this Journal.

August 25.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,

March 12th, 1839.

ON application by petition of John Pumphrey, Administrator de bonis non of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1839.

JOHN PUMPHREY, Adm'r. D. B. N.
March 14. 6w.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the late N. C. Dare and R. H. Battee, under the firm of Dare and Battee, expired by limitation on the 31st of December 1838. The subscriber being duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm, requests all persons indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

R. H. BATTEE.

R. H. Battee having associated with him Wm. L. Lowe in the Commission and Grocery business, will be continued at the old stand No. 3, Light-street Wharf, under the firm of

BATTEE & LOWE.

February 28.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore a Daily and Tri-Weekly Paper to be called the

BALTIMORE POST AND COMMERCIAL TRANSCRIPT.

The Post and Transcript will be devoted to Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Literature and News.

I. POLITICS.—The Post and Transcript will be the firm and undeviating advocate of the doctrines of DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANISM, which constitute the fundamental elements of our social and political system. As this declaration imports, on the great question of National Politics, the paper will be of the "strict constructionist" school, maintaining that the action of Government should be limited to the exercise of those powers which are specifically enumerated in the constitution. It will consequently oppose the measures of those, who by a loose interpretation of this MAGNA CHARTA of our liberties, seek the establishment of schemes subversive of the principles upon which the fair fabric of our government is reared, and which, unchecked, tend to confusion and anarchy from which no relief can be found but in despotism.

Among these schemes, regarded as of obviously dangerous tendency, is that of a National Bank, which, however harmless or useful it might be in the full strength and unanimity of the republic, would, in a period of danger,—its branches penetrating every part of the country, and in the words of Jefferson, "acting by command and in phalanx,"—have power to interpose serious and alarming obstacles to the operations of government.

The assumption of the right to impose a tariff beyond the duties necessary to supply the constitutional wants of government; the appropriation of the public money upon schemes of internal improvement, and the interference of government with the domestic institutions of the States, particularly with the institution of Slavery, will be equally opposed as encroachments upon the constitution and upon the rights of States.

The liability of the Banks to periodical convulsions, and their inability to comply, at all times, with the conditions upon which they are employed by the Treasury, as evinced by the suspensions of 1837, render the measure of dispensing with their agency in conducting the fiscal operations of Government one of obvious necessity. The Post and Transcript will therefore advocate the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, as a measure calculated to relieve government from the contingencies to which its connection with Banks renders it liable—one which will insure stability and uniformity in its fiscal action, and reduce the potent influence of the Executive over a league of deposite Banks, to the mere power of appointing the few officers necessary to carry out the system. But while the Treasury System will be supported as a judicious fiscal measure, Banking Institutions will not be opposed. On the contrary their interests—with such checks as are calculated to secure the object of their creation, will be supported as essential to the prosperity and advancement of the country.

Such is the outline of the doctrines for the advocacy of which the new paper is to be commenced, and to the defence and vindication of which the EDITOR pledges his best support. They are the doctrines of the present administration; and as their continuance and efficiency depend much upon the energy and zeal of those to whom the important office of carrying them into effect is entrusted, the paper will zealously advocate the re-election of *MARTIN VAN BUREN* to the Presidency, as one who has proved himself eminently qualified to uphold and defend them and insure their unembarrassed action. It is believed the Post and Transcript will not be found an unworthy co-adjutor of the democratic press already engaged in the cause in this city.

On the subject of State politics the paper will advocate a judicious reform, consonant with the spirit and principles of our republican institutions. Aware of the great caution and deliberation with which this subject should be approached, it will nevertheless fearlessly advocate such changes as our own experience has convinced us to be necessary, or such as the history of other States in the confederacy has taught to be wise and salutary.

The all important subject of Internal Improvement will be earnestly pressed upon the public attention; the great necessity of a vigorous prosecution and early completion of the great works in which the State is already so deeply interested, will be urged as positively necessary to preserve unimpaired the public faith and to secure the true and permanent prosperity of our City and State.

II. *COMMERCE.*—The commercial department of the paper will be attended to with the utmost care, and no effort will be spared to render the information relative to foreign, domestic and local markets, and the general state of trade, full and satisfactory.

III. *AGRICULTURE.*—This important subject will receive more attention than has usually been paid to it in similar publications; and besides detailing facts of importance to the farmer and planter, it is intended to discuss the principles of agricultural economy and to claim for the husbandman that station as a citizen and an important producing agent, to which his independence and labours entitle him.

IV. *The ARTS*, both fine and mechanical, will have their appropriate department, and such discussion will be entered into as will tend to evolve the true principles upon which both are founded and to foster the efforts of native genius and skill rather than of foreign ingenuity.

V. *LITERATURE AND NEWS.*—The Post and Transcript will aim at nourishing a sound and pure literary taste, and at the same time will endeavour to equal the best of its cotemporaries in judicious selections and in the promptitude, accuracy and extent of its general intelligence, foreign and domestic.

☞ All letters must be addressed to S. P. SKINNER, Editor Post and Transcript, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Those containing remittances may be forwarded at the expense of the publisher; all others must be post paid.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

JOURNAL
OF THE
AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY
AND
RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished by their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that *Silk* may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial *export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution, J. S. SKINNER, postmaster of Baltimore, was invited to become the editor of the work, and has consented to do so—so far as may be consistent with the strict performance of his public duties.

In the course of the discussions which took place in the Convention, all the difficulties which have been encountered, and which may yet be apprehended, in the prosecution of the *silk culture*, as a great branch of American industry, were fully considered; and the result was an universal conviction that, now, in the words of the resolution, silk may be grown in the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export.' The suitableness of our soil and climate to the growth and health of the worm, and the trees which supply its food; the capabilities, the habits and the genius of our people for conducting the business through its whole process, and the price of American labour as compared with that of silk-producing countries, all were fully canvassed, and the most sceptical became satisfied. The fact is, that our unrestrained freedom in the entertainment and discussion of various and discordant doctrines, religious and political, has imparted to us, as to our English ancestry, an omnivorous appetite for knowledge, and a capacity to learn in a few years what cannot be acquired in *ages*, where all is dull conformity and routine of thought and of action! That has it happened in manufactures as in other things; American ingenuity, unrestrained by prejudice or law, has triumphed over difficulties apparently insurmountable! How long, may it be asked, after our first cotton spindle was put in motion before Yankee 'Lowells' were sold at a profit *in China*? So will it be with *silk*. The only question is as to *how long it shall take us*? With a monthly journal to concentrate and diffuse every ray of floating light on the subject, it was the opinion of the Convention that we may realize and enjoy, in our *own day*, the boon which indolence and want of concert may procrastinate, but which nothing short of Turkish apathy can finally defeat.

Let all then who may feel any concern as cultivators, manufacturers, or venders of *silk*, or as patriots willing to offer suitable occupation and bread to the unemployed and the helpless, come forward in support of a work to be faithfully and honestly devoted to these objects of private happiness, and of national independence.

Though SILK, and every thing connected with its production; and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *agriculture, horticulture*, and *rural* and *domestic economy* — Hence, the adjunctive title '*Rural Economist.*'

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form, each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see *Silk* added to the list of *American Staples;* and who will have the kindness to insert this prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

THE friendly solicitations of a number of the Voters of Anne-Arundel County, the subscriber is induced to offer his services as a Candidate for SHERIFF of said County, and will endeavour so to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity to the public, as to give satisfaction.

JOHN B. SELBY.